Proceedings

OF THE

Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

SEPTEMBER 1917

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CONFIDENTIAL

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No. R. 2754-7—L. R. 506-13-12, DATED 12TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No R. 5434-6—Mis. 39 00-46, dated 22nd December 1904, sanctioning the construction of a new anicut across the Hemavati river near Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpete Taluk.

2. Government Order No R. 4706-9—L R 143-09-6, dated 16th February 1911, passing orders regarding the recovery of contribution from the holders of Devamba Agrahar inam villages, the raiyats holding lands therein and the inamdars of Hanbarpur, Lakshmipur and Bommenahalli villages in the Krishnarajpete Taluk, towards the cost of the construction of the Hemagiri anicut and the improvement and the extension of the Hemagiri channel

3. Correspondence ending with the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 8944, dated 16th January 1914, submitting letters from the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore and the Special Land Acquisition Officer urging a re consideration of the orders in the Proceedings dated 16th February 1911 read above.

4. Extract from note dated 27th October 1913 by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, stating that there is some inconsistency in the Government Order of 16th Februray 1911, in regard to the recovery of contribution and water-rate from the Devamba Agrahar inamdars.

5. Report from the Revenue Commissioner No \ C 296-3, dated 22nd July 1916, on the action taken to recover proportionate cost of the restoration of the anicut due from the inamdars of Lakshmipur and Bommenahalli villages.

6. Report from the Revenue Commissioner No A C 296-1, dated 19th July 1916 in the matter of the adjustment of the cost of restoration of the Hemagni anicut and the maintenance of the channel, forwarding a letter from the Deputy Commissioner on the subject

7. Note from the Superintending Engineer, Cauvery Reservoir Works, submitting information as to the cost of re-constructing the anicut and improving and extending the channel.

Order No. R. 2754-7—L. R. 506-13-12, dated 12th September 1917.

Government in their Order No. R. 5434-6 – Mis. 39-00-46, dated the 22nd December 1904, sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 97,000 for the construction of a new masonry anicut over the Hemavati river and calculating the amounts recoverable from the raiyats of the inam villages benefited by the work at the rate of a contribution of Rs. 17-8-0 per acre of wet lands and Rs. 35 per acre of dry lands, they stated that as a sum of Rs. 49,000 is likely to be collected by such means, the balance of Rs. 48,000 was to be granted by Government as a loan at 4 per cent interest to be recovered from the revenue of Maddikayachamanahalli village, then under the management of Government, on the ground that the net income of that village has been utilized in the past for the sole purpose of keeping the dam and the channel in proper order. Several petitions were received from the inamdars of the Devamba Agrahara protesting against the apportionment of the cost as specified in the Government Order of 1904, and after an elaborate discussion of the several contentions then raised, the Government passed proceedings in their Order dated 16th February 1911, over-ruling the objections of the inamdars and laying down as follows:—

(i) the cost of maintaining the anicut and channel has to be apportioned between the several inamdars concerned and Government in proportion to the extent of the lands respectively belonging to each thereby irrigated;

(ii) the contention of the inamdars that the anicut belongs to them is unfounded

(iii) the order of 1904 regarding the apportionment of the cost of restoring the anicut should be modified in so far as the inamdars of Lakshmipur, Bommenahalli and Hariharpur are concerned;

(iv) the rate of contribution then fixed on the basis of the agreements executed by the raiyats should apply not only to the restoration work but also to the improvement of the channel necessary to increase its safety and facilitate the proper distribution of water; and

(v) further, although the cost of the restoration is much less than the original estimate, the total cost of the work of both restoration and improvement of the channel will exceed the amount of Rs. 97,000 as originally estimated and that therefore, the rate of contribution cannot be reduced.

2. It was finally ordered that in the case of Devamba Agrahar inamdars, the amounts recoverable from them should be treated as a loan to be debited to the revenue of the Maddikayachamanahalli village and in the case of the Bommenahalli, Lakshmipur and Hariharpur inamdars, the mode of recovery was to be separately considered after the Deputy Commissioner's report as to the exact amount leviable from them is received.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore in pursuance of the Order of 1911, submitted an exhaustive report on the 12th February 1913, specifying the amounts recoverable from the ten inam villages and apportioning the cost of the restoration of the anicut, *viz.*, Rs. 64,891 in accordance with the instructions of Government as per list annexed to the report, which shows that Rs. 35,764-14-0 were to be debited to the inamdars and Government according to the area benefited and Rs. 29,126-2-0 were to be recovered from the raiyats. On the strength of this report, Government in their proceedings dated 6th September 1913, ratified the apportionment and sanctioned a temporary staff consisting of a patel, a shanbhog and a gumasta for a period of two years to attend to the collection of contribution due.

4. The correspondence referred to in items 3 and 4 of the papers read above raises the question of certain inconsistencies brought to notice by the Special Land Acquisition Officer in his communication, dated 28th July 1913, in which it was urged that as the anicut was declared as Government property, it was inconsistent to saddle the inamdars with any portion of the cost of its restoration and further as the water-rate and contribution due to the extension of the channel drawn from the anicut should only go to Government, paragraph 10 of the order of 1911 which makes over this income to the inamdars requires re-consideration. The note of the Public Works Department also urges that the orders issued by the Government on the subject are conflicting, as the inamdars' right to the anicut and the channels has already been rejected and as such they are not entitled to any water-rate which appears to have been foregone in their favour in the Government Proceedings quoted above.

5. The points for the consideration and orders of Government at present are:—

(i) Whether the apportionment of the cost of restoring the anicut and the improvement of the channel, ordered in Government Order, dated 16th February 1911, requires any modification;

(ii) Whether the water-rate on inam lands converted into wet in the Maddikayachamanahalli village should be finally surrendered in favour of Devamba Inamdars; and

(iii) Whether the *muchalikas* obtained by the Special Land Acquisition Officer from landholders affected by the extension of the channel in accordance with Government Order No. R. 2858-61—L. R. 295-13-2, dated 27th September 1913, should be enforced.

6. The determination of the second question will answer the first and the Government will now consider the question of water-rate before deciding the points raised regarding apportionment.

7. The Government Orders of December 1904 and February 1911, have no doubt by implication announced the intention of Government to forego the water-rate on lands newly converted into wet, chiefly in consideration of the fact that

the inamdars have to pay a great portion of the cost for the restoration of the anicut and improvement of the channel. After a careful consideration of all aspects of the case. Government are now of opinion that there is no valid reason for departing from the general rule that the rate for water from a Government source of irrigation should go only to Government. The decision previously arrived at was apparently based on the consideration that a large contribution was being made for the works by the inamdars. Even at the sacrifice of the contribution, Government will well be justified in revising their previous orders regarding the water-rate and keep it to themselves.

8. The Government Order of February 1911, regarding the apportionment of the cost of restoration of the anicut and the improvement of the channel between inamdars and Government requires therefore a revision in the light of the decision now arrived at not to surrender the water-rate. The cost of restoring the anicut is Rs. 64,891 and from careful calculations made, it is found that the cost of making such improvements to the channel as would ensure the supply of water to the existing lands under the old channel will amount roughly to Rs. 25,000. The proportionate cost to be borne by Devamba Inamdars on account of these two works under the orders of February 1911, will amount to about Rs. 45,000. In view of the decision of Government to resume the water-rate, Government consider it fair to release the inamdars from the liability of paying this amount of contribution to Government. The net result of this is that the entire cost of the two works excluding the raiyats' contribution amounting to Rs. 29,126 which is being recovered will be borne by Government. The Inamdars, therefore, need not pay any contribution for the works referred to above.

9. As regards the 3rd point, Government consider that it would be desirable to treat the question of the extension of the Hemagiri channel as a part of the Cauvery Reservoir project. It is understood that the Special Land Acquisition Officer has taken *muchalikas* from the raiyats of the villages through which the extension passes to pay contribution at Rs. 60 per acre and surrender one-third of the holding to Government in lieu of money contribution, for the privilege of irrigating an equal extent of land. These arrangements may be given effect to.

10. In the result, the revenues of Maddikayachamanahalli village will not be liable for any portion of the cost of the two works, or if any debit under this head has been made to the revenues of this village, a refund should be arranged in the light of the orders now issued.

11. The existing liability of the inamdars for the proper maintenance of the anicut and the channel will remain unaffected. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to see that proper accounts are prepared up-to-date in respect of the Maddikayachamanahalli village after adjusting the cost of the maintenance of the anicut and the channel debitable to the inamdars and report the matter to Government. Steps should also be taken to recover from the inamdars of Bommenahalli, Hariharpur and Lakshmipur their proportionate share of the cost of maintaining the works.

12. The Chief Engineer is requested to prepare proper estimates for the annual maintenance of the anicut and channels at the beginning of every year and intimate the proportionate share of all the inamdars concerned to the Deputy Commissioner who will recover the same either by adjustment in the accounts of the villages under Government management or from the inamdars personally.

13. The two officers concerned will be good enough to submit a report to Government at the end of December 1917, as to the action taken by them under the revised orders now issued.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore for Irrigation.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Comptroller to Government, Public Works Branch.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 3439-42—L. R. 399-12-16, DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Petition dated 14th October 1912, from the Jodidars of Aradeshahalli Devanhalli Taluk, praying for a review of Government Order No R 6413-14—L R 68 10 6, dated the 7th May 1912, in regard to the use by the raiyats of Marasandra and other Government villages of their Jodi tank water to the prejudice of their interests.

2. Letter No 6179, dated 8th November 1913, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the records connected with the case with a map shewing the situation of the tank in question.

3. Letter No 166, dated 6th January 1914, from the Chief Engineer of Mysore, submitting a file of papers relating to the restoration of the Jodi tank

4. Letter No *11378, dated 7th November 1915, from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, stating that no reference has been found to show that the Jodidars consent was obtained before increasing the capacity of the tank, that such a consent and settlement of arrangements for distribution of water were necessary especially as matters would be complicated after such improvement, but that for the last twenty-seven years, the Sircar raiyats having enjoyed the privilege of supply from the Jodi tank without any payment of water rates to the Jodidars they have acquired a prescriptive right for such supply and that the Jodidars cannot at this distance of time interfere with their right

*(Printed as Annexure I)

5 Letter No. †12999, dated 30th March 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding copy of letter No. R C 963, dated 23rd March 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District, reporting that there is not sufficient evidence to shew that Government lands at Marasandra are entitled to Irrigation from the Jodi tank as the consent of the Jodidars at the time of its restoration is not forthcoming and that it does not appear to have been settled as the time of the restoration of the tank what quantity of water should be given therefrom to Marasandra lands

†(Printed as Annexure II)

6. Letter No ‡1, dated 3rd July 1916, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, reporting that the classer has noted in his field book that the lands of the Marasandra village were being irrigated by the Jodi tank water that it is not known whether or not the Jodidars were present when the classer held his enquiry, and that the classer's entries have only the force of a presumption

‡(Printed as Annexure III)

7. Letter No. A C 1286, dated 19th July 1917, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting certain additional records connected with the case

Order No. R. 3439-42—L. R. 399-12-16, dated 28th September 1917.

When the petitioners now before Government complained that the holders of the lands in the Marasandra village were unlawfully using the water of their Jodi tank for irrigating their lands, an enquiry was instituted and in consultation with the Public Works Department the Government passed the order now under review. The complaint referred to was made in December 1907 and in reporting thereon the Revenue Commissioner stated that there were no original records forthcoming in support of the views of the Public Works Department. The Government Order was that the Jodidars had no right to object to the supply of water to the raiyats of Marasandra village so long as their title to the first supply from the tank was not interferred with and the quantity of water formerly used by them for irrigating their Jodi lands from the tank was not affected by the supply to other lands. It was pointed out that the Marasandra village has been receiving the supply of water for the last thirty-seven years. To prevent disputes, Government further ordered that the Chief Engineer should put up regulating dams by which water may be distributed according to existing rights and that the liability for maintenance should be apportioned

No. R. 3439-42—L. R. 399-12-16, DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

between the Jodi and the Sircar lands in accordance with the extent of irrigable lands held by the Jodidars and the Sircar raiyats respectively.

2. The Jodidars in their review petition urge that this order confers indefinite and unlimited rights on the holders of wet lands of the Marasandra village to the prejudice of their own private rights, that such rights cannot be interfered with in the absence of any contract between the Jodidars and Government on the one hand and the holders of the wet lands in the Marasandra village on the other, that the order to put regulating dams is a serious infringment of private rights, that the present capacity of the tank as put down in the tank register in 168 units but the achkat of the Jodi village itself is 231 acres; and inaccurate entries at the Survey operations have caused an extent of 110 acres in the Government village being irrigated by this Jodi tank and that the expenditure incurred by Government in 1874 was more with a view to protect Government tanks down below than for the purpose of extending irrigation to which even if that was the object there was no express or implied consent.

3. A reference to the records on which the Government Order under review was based shows that the decision rested chiefly on the views of the Public Works Department. The facts of the case so far as they can be ascertained from the records are these.

The tank in question breached in 1870 and after considerable correspondence was restored by the old Irrigation Department at a total estimated outlay of Rs. 10,000 in 1874 towards which the Jodidars contributed a sum of Rs. 4,359. This contribution was not paid by them without demur, but it was pointed out to them that their share represented the cost of bringing up the tank to standard and that Government bore the remainder which provided for making it a "stop tank." (*Vide* letter of the Chief Engineer No. 1736, dated the 14th March 1904). "Stop tanks" are defined as those which are conveniently situated in a series whose bunds are so raised and strengthened that they will be able to impound and discharge gradually a supply of water that would otherwise breach them and probably carry away the rest of the tanks below. It is not clear from the records that at the time of the restoration of the tank in 1874 there was any clear understanding regarding the additional irrigation provided for the Marasandra village. No consent was taken from the Jodidars to increase the capacity of their tank and it is on record that in 1878 the Jodidars protested against Marasandra raiyats carrying away water. It was during the Survey operations of 1885-86 that most of the Marasandra lands which were found irrigable by the Jodi tank were classed as wet and assessed accordingly. Disputes frequently arose on account of this classification and settlement, for the Jodidars continued their protests although they failed to get any relief. The Revenue Department throughout admitted that there were no records either in the Sub-Division or in the Taluk Office regarding this case but the right on behalf of the raiyats of the Marasandra village appears to have been considered as established with reference to the settlement referred to above and the *Nir Asare Patthe* prepared by the Survey Department, but it must be noted that the Survey Department did not consult the Jodidars when this document was prepared. The Chief Engineer has reported in his letter dated the 7th December 1915 that no reference is traceable to show that any consent was obtained before increasing the capacity of the tank and that such a consent and settlement of arrangements for distribution of water were necessary in this case. According to the calculations of the Public Works Department, the capacity of the tank at the old weir level was 88 units and was to be increased to 178 units by the improvements. Previous to the restoration, the *achkat* below the tank was 137 acres of wet land, 3 acres of garden and 94 acres of waste land, and on the assumption that with 88 units the Jodidars were irrigating 137 acres of wet land in 1874, the Government presumed they had a right for the irrigation of 153 acres of Government land by the increase in capacity which would bring the total achkat to 290 acres. The actual extent under the tank however now is 231 acres of the Jodidars and 111 acres belonging to Government which is more than what the increased capacity could allow. The Survey Superintendent has reported that there is no information as to the circumstances under which the classification of the Marasandra village lands was made. On the other hand, the Deputy Commissioner's report on the review petition clearly indicates the opposition of the Jodidars at every stage to

No. R. 3439-42—L. R. 399-12-16, DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

the proposal to give irrigation facilities to the Marasandra village raiyats from the Jodi tank. The objections were raised from the year 1870 onwards and there is an order of the Deputy Commissioner in 1876 to show that the lands under the Marasandra tank were to be cultivated with dry crops. It is clear that some of these lands were in possession of one of the Jodidars and it may be that owing to such a combination of interests, some arrangements were made during the period of joint ownership which avoided disputes regarding the use of the tank water.

4. There is no definite information to show that the capacity of the tank after its restoration in 1874 was such that it was more than adequate for the supply of water to the lands in the Jodi village and could therefore provide additional water to the Government tank below in normal seasons. It is not established that by the restoration any implied and express contract was entered into with the jodidars to claim on behalf of the Government an excess of irrigation of 90 units of water as suggested by the Chief Engineer. At all events there is no possibility of any rateable distribution of the water available as between the Jodi village and the Marasandra village and the difficulty of such a distribution was already anticipated in the Government Order now under review. If the present recorded capacity of the tank is only 168 units, it is clear that it cannot irrigate the total achkat of 342 acres composed of 231 acres of Jodi and 111 acres of Sircar, and the contention of the petitioners that the water is not sufficient for the Jodi lands is therefore well established. So far as the rights that may have accrued by prescription or otherwise to the Marasandra lands classified in the settlement of 1885-86, the responsibility rests with Government in having ratified that settlement and in the absence of any consent or agreement between Government and the Jodidars in regard to their tank, it is but fair to the latter to restore the tank to them entirely without any obligations which under existing circumstances, it is impossible for the tank to fulfil.. The lands in the Government village of Marasandra hitherto shown as irrigable under the Jodi tank should therefore be converted into dry. By this order the Jodidars will not be absolved from the responsibility to keep the tank in good repair and annually maintain it as a "Stop" tank and they will, whenever necessary, be called upon to perform their obligations in this respect under the rules in force.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore with records
The Chief Engineer of Mysore with records.
The Chief Engineer in Mysore for Irrigation.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 3439-42—L. R. 399-12-16, dated 28th September 1917.

ANNEXURE I.

Letter No. 11378, dated 7th December 1915, from the Chief Engineer to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

With reference to your letter No. R. 7270—L. R. 399-12-6, dated the 14th March 1914, and further correspondence ending with your No. R. 5095, dated the 24th November 1915, requesting to be furnished with certain information and records in connection with the tank No. 36 in the Jodi Aradesahalli village, Devanhalli Taluk, I have the honour to state that the records in connection with this tank were searched, but no reference has been found to show that the Jodidars' consent was obtained before increasing the capacity of the tank. Such a consent and settlement of arrangements for distribution of water were necessary, especially as matters would be complicated after such improvement; but, for the last 37 years, the Sirkar raiyats have enjoyed the privilege of supply from the Jodi tank without any payment of water rates to the Jodidars and have therefore acquired a prescriptive right for such supply. The Jodidars at this distance of time cannot interfere with this right.

2. The file of this office relating to this tank is re-submitted as desired, together with two sanctioned plans (now put up) but the records referred to in Superintending Engineer's No. 3604, dated the 31st July and the documents noted in pencil on Executive Engineer's No. 2459-306, dated 24th July 1888, as well as those connected with the endorsements referred to in paragraph 2 of your letter under reply are not forthcoming in the records.

3. The old sanctioned plans of the tank show the work needed for bringing the tank to standard, for which the Jodidars were made to pay Rs. 4,359 in 1874, and also the work necessitated for the improvement of its capacity in distinct colours.

The same plans show that the capacity of the tank at the old weir level was 88 units and would be increased to 178 units by the improvement. Government have thus a right for 90 units of water. Previous to the restoration of the tank, the atchkat below it was 137 acres of wet land, 3 acres of garden and 94 acres of waste land as ascertained from the title-deed of the Jodidars. With 88 units of water, the Jodidars were thus irrigating 137 acres of wet land in 1874 which gives a coefficient of 1·7. On the same standard, Government have a right for the irrigation of 90×1·7 or 153 acres of Sircar land. The total would thus stand at 290 acres; but it is ascertained that the total atchkat at present is 342 acres. This means that no more expansion of cultivation can be permitted below the tank. Of the above atchkat, 231 acres belong to the Jodidars and 111 to Government. Owing to supineness on the part of Government officers, the Jodidars have not only been enabled to bring 94 acres of their waste land under wet cultivation but have also secured more than one-third of the Marasandra tank bed for themselves by a fair bid in auction apparently. They have thus been allowed to usurp the advantages which Government intended to reap by the improvement of the tank.

4. If it is now possible for Government to restrict the Jodi atchkat to 141 acres (137 wet and 4 garden, the extent in 1874), then we may increase the Sirkar atchkat to 342-141 = 201 or by 90 acres; but this seems to be extremely improbable.

5. The only way now is to take up the tank under Government management and arrange distribution of water in such a way as to ensure the supply in the proportion of 2 to 1 to Jodi and Sircar lands, respectively, on the basis of existing Jodi and Sircar atchkats, 231 and 11 acres, respectively. But this matter is not easy of settlement, as there are three sluices to the tank and the supply received into the tank greatly varies according to the vagaries of the season. Under these circumstances, restrictions have to be imposed and accepted both by the Jodidars and the Sircar raiyats to limit the cultivation to the available supply at the commencement of the monsoon, the total extent that may be thus cultivated being always apportioned in the ratio of 2 to 1 in the Jodi and Sircar villages, respectively.

6. Copies of the marginally noted endorsements received with your letter under reply are herewith returned.

1. Endorsement dated 22nd September 1874, granted by the Superintending Engineer to the Jodidar, Vallabha Sastri.
2. Endorsement No. 142, dated 26th July 1875, by the Public Works Department Supervisor to the same Jodidar.

ANNEXURE II.

Letter No. R. C. 963, dated 22nd March 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forming enclosure to letter No. 1299, dated 30th March 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

With reference to your Memo No. 11825, dated 20th March 1914, and last reminder No. 11803, dated 16th March 1916, calling for certain information desired by the Government in their No. R. 7272—L. R. 399-12-8, dated 14th March 1914, re the use of the Jodi Ardesahalli tank water for irrigating the Government lands situate under the breached tank of Marasandra Amanikere village, Bangalore Taluk, I have the honor to state as follows:—

1. The Jodi Ardesahalli tank (Devanhalli Taluk) and Government Marasandra tank (Bangalore Taluk) were breached about the year 1870. The Jodi tank was restored in the year 1874, by the late Irrigation Division at a cost of Rs. 10,000 of which Rs. 4,359 was contributed by the Jodidars. The tank is 154·4 units after restoration. The Government have in their Order No. R. 6413-14—L. R.

No. R. 3439-42—L. R. 399-12-16, DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

68-10-6, dated the 7th May 1912, decided that 'the capacity was specially increased with the object of irrigating the lands in the Marasandra village and that the right of the Jodidars to object to the supply of water to the lands in the Marasandra village cannot be upheld so long as their title to the first supply from the tank is not interfered with and the quantity of water formerly used by them for irrigating their Jodi lands from the tank is not affected by the supply to other lands'.

2. Col. Bowen, the Superintending Engineer, has stated in his letter No. 3604, dated 31st July 1888, to the Deputy Commissioner that the capacity of the tank was increased to enable it to cultivate the bed of the Marasandra tank. If this is so, the Jodidars are estopped from raising any objection to supply water to the Sirkar lands at Marasandra The Jodidars deny this arrangement and unfortunately their consent in writing is not available here. The vernacular records of that period more than 40 years ago, are also not traced and extracts from registers have been obtained and filed with the records.

3. Amildar's report No 828, dated the 16th February 1875, shows that the atchkat commanded by the Government Marasandra tank was 140 kandies, that by its breach, the entire extent has to be classed as dry, but that they can be irrigated by the Jodi Ardesahalli tank which had been restored by the Irrigation Department. The Amildar has also submitted a detailed report in his No. 379, dated 15th September 1870, to the effect that Jodidars object to the use of their tank water for the Government lands and sought the orders of the Deputy Commissioner as to how the lands should be disposed of for cultivation. In reply to the above the Deputy Commissioner ordered in his No. 796, dated 5th October 1876, that the lands of Marasandra should be given to the Jodidars of Ardesahalli and that in case of their refusal they should be given to others on condition that Ardesahalli tank water might be used as far as possible (ಮುನಸಾಧ್ಯವು ವಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ). After inspection the Deputy Commissioner ordered in his No. 1018, dated 2nd December 1876, that the lands under the Marasandra tank should be given to the raiyats for dry cultivation and that if wet crops be raised wet assessment should be paid.

4. On the 4th December 1876 an order No. 76 was issued to the taluk on a reference from the Executive Engineer that an additional sluice to the Ardesahalli tank has been sanctioned provided the Jodidars allow a channel to be taken through their lands to irrigate Government lands of Marasandra. The Amildar reported in his No 163, dated 12th December 1876 that the Jodidars object to the above.

5. The survey records of 1885-86 show that the 'Nersare' for the 26 survey numbers is from a channel of the Ardesahalli tank. Ramachendraiya on behalf of the Jodidars allege orally that it is only the excess water running in a 'Vadavu' that is referred to.

6. In 1903 Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Deputy Commissioner, issued an order to the taluk to obtain a Mutchalika from the Jodidars to supply water to Marasandra tank.

7. The Pahani extract filed with the records show that excepting six survey numbers measuring 18 acres, 5 guntas the remaining area of 103 acres is cultivated with dry crops.

8. From the above there is not sufficient evidence to show that Government lands at Marasandra are entitled to be irrigated from the Jodi Ardesahalli tank as the consent of the Jodidars at the time of its restoration is not forthcoming.

9. As regards querry No. 2 (how long has each survey number been irrigated, etc.) I beg to state that this is replied to in the above paras.

10. Regarding querry No. 3 (*viz.* whether any water rate was paid to Jodidars) it is submitted that Mr. Ramachendraiya has produced a copy of account of 1881 which shows that they were in the practice of levying water rate. The Vrithidars seem to have lost some of their lands while increasing the capacity of the tank and a portion of their income during the interval between the year of breach of the tank and the year of its restoration.

11. From the above and following the decision of Government in their Order No. 7541-9—Pet. F. 65-97, dated 21st April 1899, that Inamdars are not bound to supply their tank water to Government lands if a suggestion may be offered, the excess amount paid by Government for the restoration of the tank, may be recovered from the Jodidars unless they come to some settlement as regards the supply of water to Government lands. It is also a point for consideration whether a tank of 154 units can, in addition to irrigating 235 acres of the Jodi village irrigate above 110 acres of the Marasandra village also.

12. The records are not forthcoming and manifestly the terms were not properly settled, *i.e.*, by how much the capacity was raised and what quantity of water should be given to Marasandra.

13. As both Inamdars and Government have suffered by this indefinite contract, the best plan now appears to be to recover from the Inamdars the balance of meney due for restoring the tank (without interest) and restore the tank to them.

14. The file of records ending with Report No. 306, dated 18th August 1915, from the Amildar Bangalore Taluk, is sent herewith.

ANNEXURE III.

Letter No. I, dated 3rd July, from the Superintendent of Revenue Servey and Settlements in Mysore, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. R. 9848—L. R. 399-12, dated 22nd April 1916 calling for a report as to the basis on which the "Nirasare Patrike" of 1885 in respect of the wet lands of the Marasandra Amanikere village, Bangalore Taluk, was prepared, whether the Jodidars were consulted, and if not, whether they are bound to accept the entry, I have the honor to state as follows :—

No. R. 3439-42—L. R. 399-12-16, DATED 28H SEPTEMBER 1917.

The fact of the existence on the ground of a channel leading from the Inam tank to the Sirkar lands, supplemented by facts that may have been elicited at the inquiry the classer would be expected to make of the raiyats present at the classification, must be said to be the basis on which he laid down in his field book that the survey numbers concerned were being irrigated by the tank of the Jodi village by means of a *Kalave*.

It is not known whether the Jodidars were present at the classification, though, as they are said to have owned land in the Sirkar village paying some three hundred rupees as kandayam, and irrigated by this very tank, they ought to have, and may have, been present at the classer's inquiry.

The entries made by a classer have the force of a presumption, strong or otherwise, according as other evidence may indicate ; it cannot be asserted that anybody is necessarily bound by the entries ; such finality could only be secured by lengthy Judicial proceedings, for which a classer has neither the time nor the learning

I have no doubt the Government Order specified in the margin, in which particulars relating to the subject matter in hand are given in noteworthy detail, has come to your notice.

No. R. 6413-14—L. R. 68-10-6, dated 7-5-1912.

The vernacular records received with your letter under reply are herewith resubmitted

No. R. 2838-86—L. S. 22-17-2, DATED 14TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Report of the Topographical Survey operations in Mysore during 1916-17, carried out by the Survey of India Department, forwarded with Memo No. 6829, dated 4th September 1917, from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

(Printed as accompaniments).

Order No. R. 2838-86—L. S. 22-17-2, dated 14th September 1917.

Recorded and communicated to the Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts, for information.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C.R.

(ACCOMPANIMENTS)

Letter No. 3921, dated the 25th August 1917, from the Surveyor-General of India, to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

I have the honour to forward herewith for your information a brief report of the survey operations carried out by the Survey of India in Mysore during 1916-17.

2. Two statements showing the sheets of Mysore on the scales of 1 inch=1 mile, and 1 inch=2 miles respectively, together with a statement showing the ½ inch sheets of Coorg, published during 1916-17 are enclosed.

THE MYSORE STATE.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Topographical Survey operations were continued during the year under report by the Training Section which surveyed 195 square miles on the 1½ inch scale in the Kolar District.

Scientific Operations.

Nil.

Statement showing the 1 inch sheets, scale 1″=1 mile, which have been published during the year 1916-17 (from 1st August 1916 to 31st July 1917).

Mysore.

Sheets of Mysore only.
$57\frac{H}{2}$

Statement showing the ½ inch sheets, scale 1″=2 miles which have been published during the year 1916-17 (from 1st August 1916 to 31st July 1917).

Mysore.

Sheets containing parts of Mysore and Madras.	Sheets containing parts of Mysore, Madras and Coorg.
$58\frac{A}{NE}$	$58\frac{A}{NW}$

Supari Cess Fund.

No. R. 2509-22—Agri. 131-12-9, dated 5th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Notification No R 8675—L R 490-06-1, dated 21st March 1907, ordering the levy of a cess of one anna on every rupee of assessment on supari garden lands in the State with effect from 1907-08 to meet the cost of the scientific investigation of supari garden problems such as those connected with supari cultivation, diseases to which supari is liable, and the like

2 Correspondence ending with letter No A C 65, dated 27th September 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting with his own opinion the views of the Deputy Commissioners in regard to the purposes for which the supari cess fund may be utilised

3. The recommendations of the Special Committee of the Select Members of the Representative Assembly appointed at the Second Session of the Representative Assembly in April 1917 to consider the question of the proper utilisation of the cess

Order No. R. 2509-22—Agri. 131-12-9, dated 5th September 1917.

Pending further consideration, Government direct that the cess be utilized for any of the following purposes as well:—

(i) Investigation of supari diseases other than "Koleroga."

(ii) Experiments on the general cultivation and treatment of supari.

(iii) Establishment of an experimental farm for the cultivation of supari.

(iv) Supply of labour in the Malnad for supari.

(v) Finding suitable market for supari.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Secretary, Economic Conference
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore
The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

Forest Settlement.

No. R. 2385-88—Ft. 107-16-6, dated 1st September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Notification No. R 1441—Ft. 30 15-2, dated 31st July 1915, sanctioning the reservation under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation of the Konsagara block in the Molakalmuru Taluk.

2 Letter No. C 137, dated 29th November 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting the papers relating to the conclusion of the settlement of the block (Printed as an accompaniment with the Forest Settlement Officer's letter No 196, dated 23rd February 1916, and the B and C Registers)

3. Correspondence ending with letter No 8014, dated 23rd January 1917, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, furnishing his opinion on the above and requesting that the final notification may be issued

4. Letter No. C 137-16, dated 18th August 1917, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, resubmitting the settlement records after making the necessary alterations and corrections

Order No. R. 2385-88—Ft. 107-16-6, dated 1st September 1917.

The settlement of the block effected by the Settlement Officer is approved and the block will be declared a State Forest with effect from 1st October 1917.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, is requested to promulgate the boundaries of the forest in the localities in which it is situated.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy to Govt, Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore
The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, with map and Registers B and C.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 2385-88—Ft. 107-16-6, dated 1st September 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. 2389—Ft. 107-16-7, dated 1st September 1917.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900) that, from 1st October 1917, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Schedule annexed to this Notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest."

SCHEDULE.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Approximate area	Name of block	Situation
Chitaldrug	Molakalmuru Taluk	Molakalmuru Hobli	Konasagara village Molakalmuru village	1,842 acres, 29 guntas or 2·87 square miles.	Konasagara	A strip of land situated to the south of the Hiredvi State Forest with the Molakalmuru-Rayadrug road and a narrow strip of occupied lands separating both.

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the south-west corner of Survey No 66 of Molakalmuru, the line runs along the south side of Survey Nos. 66 and 67 to the south-east corner of the latter survey number, then north-east for about 10 chains along the southern boundary of Survey No. 74 to the north-east corner of Survey No. 76; then along the southern boundary of Survey No. 74 to its south-east corner.

East.—Then south-west along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 75 of Molakalmuru to its southernmost corner; then south-west along the eastern boundary of Survey No. 77 to its south-east corner, then south-east and south along the east side of Survey No. 96 of Konasagar to the north-east corner of Survey No. 98 of the said village.

South.—Then south-west and north-west along the north side of Survey Nos. 98 and 97 of Konasagara to the north-west corner of the latter survey number; then south-west along the north side of Survey Nos. 91 and 92 to the northernmost corner of the latter survey number; then north-west along the north side of Survey Nos. 93 and 94 to the north-west corner of the latter survey number; then along the west side of Survey No. 94 to the north-east corner of Survey No. 95; then north-west along the north side of the said survey number to its north-west corner.

West.—Then north-east and north along the eastern boundary of Jodi Maralahalli village to the southernmost corner of Survey No. 78 of Molakalmuru; then along the east side of the same survey number to the starting point.

By Order,

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

No. R. 2385-88—Ft. 107-16-6, dated 1st September 1917.

From the Senior Assistant Commissioner and Forest Settlement Officer, Chitaldrug, to the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District, letter No. 196, dated 23rd February 1916.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the settlement of the proposed Konasagara Block, Molakalmuru Taluk.

I started the perambulation of the boundaries of the block in company with the District Forest Officer on the 10th instant, and completed the inspection of the boundaries of the Konasagara Survey No. 96 proposed to be included in the block.

The perambulation of the boundaries of the remaining portion of the area was adjourned to the 20th from Molakalmuru camp. On the latter date, we finished the inspection of the whole area.

The people of the Konasagara and Molakalmuru have presented petitions protesting against the formation of the proposed block on the ground that their grazing area will be inconveniently interfered with. On enquiry, I found that the Konasagara village will have over 2,200 acres still left and have thrown out their contention as untenable.

As regards the Molakalmuru area, however, I found that their objection was based on reasonable grounds and decided to exclude Survey No 74 (284 acres 13 guntas) from the proposed block. I have communicated this to the District Forest Officer officially and he has agreed to the change.

Thus the block as settled by me will consist of the Survey Nos 75, 76 and 77 of Molakalmuru and No. 96 of Konasagara and has been marked under my initials on the tracing furnished by the District Forest Officer, Chitaldrug

I am enclosing a descriptive memo of the boundaries of the block as settled by me for your kind approval and submission to Government for sanction.

The whole file as received by me is herewith forwarded.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Konasagara State Forest

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Brief abstract of decision and final disposal of the claims by the Forest Settlement Officer	Brief abstract of decision, if any, of Court of final appeal and settlement	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	(1) Bomma (2) Giddamuttiga (3) Kupmara (4) Pala (5) Thippaga (6) Muttiga (7) Shanbhog Venkataraya, villagers of Konasagara, Molakalmuru Taluk.	20th Feb. 1916	The villagers of Konasagara village prayed that the lands of this village proposed to be included in the State Forest, should be left for the use of their cattle on the ground that no sufficient extent of ground was available.		As there is sufficient grazing ground for this village their request does not deserve any consideration	There is no sufficient reason to exclude the proposed number from the block Excluding this number from the gomal and khalab area of the village, there remains a pasture ground of 2,200 and odd acres for nearly 2,500 head of cattle. This ought to more than suffice The contention of the Konasagara people is therefore overruled		
2	Villagers of Molakalmuru. (1) Neriahalli Chennappa (2) Basapathi Sanna Thippiah (3) Bhari D. Thippeswami (4) Shanbhog Hanumanthappa (5) Patel Thippeswami (6) Giri Timmayya and others.	Do ...	Do		As prayed for by the villagers, Survey No 74 may be excluded from the State Forest to meet the requirements	The question of insufficiency of the grazing area was carefully investigated and it was finally settled to exclude Survey No 74 from the proposed block This will give over 1,100 acres for about 2,500 head of cattle including sheep and goats This with the available grazing right in the forest now in being and one proposed ought to more than suffice I therefore decide to include Nos 75,76 and 77 in the new block along with Konasagara No 96		

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Konasagara proposed State Forest.

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
														Area		Assessment		Area		Assessment
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	S. No.	A.	g.	Rs. a. p.
Molakalmuru ...	Kasba	Molakalmuru ...	9,539	4	908	10	184	22	966*	34	1,333	8	..	...	...	. . .	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	..	...	...	31†	30	...	...	...	...	..	.....	.	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	..	531	9	...	..	...	...	..	. ....	...	..	...	.....
									Village site, etc.											
			...	...	...	...	...	...	187	16	5,375‡	35	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	. ....
			...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	. ....	...	...	..	.....
			...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	. ....	...	...	..	.....
			...	...	.	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	. ...	.	...	...	.. ...
Do ...	Do	Konasagara ..	8,995	26	4,602	20	1,860	15	230	0	2,210	34	.		.	..	.	...	...	..
									Village site, etc											
			.	..		..	..	.	91	37		..		...	..	.. .			...	. ...
			. .	..	.	.	.	..		.	.	..		..	..	.. ..	.	...	...	.....
			..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	.	.	.	. ..	..	.	..	. ..
			...	...	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	.	..	..	.. ..	..	.	..	. ..
			.	.	..	...	..	...	..	...	.	..	.	..	..	..	...	.	..	. ....
			..	.	..	...	..	..	.	..	...	..	..	..	..	.... .	...	.	..	.....
			...	...	...	..	.	.	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	..	. ..
			...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	.....	...	..	..	.. ..
			..	.	.	.	.	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	.	..	.....
			..	...	.	.	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	. ..	..	.	..	. ....
			.	...	.	.	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	. ..	..	.	..	. ....
			...	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	..	.. ..	...	..	..	. ....
			..	..	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	.. ..	...	..	...	. ....
		Total ...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	..	... ..	..	..	.	... .
		Molakalmuru ...	.	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	...	.....	..	...	..	.. ..
		Konasagara ..	..	..	...	..		.	..	...	...	..	...		..	... ..	...	...	..	....
		Grand Total ...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.. ...	...	..	...	..

*Kharab. †Plantation given out for the Pallegar. ‡Hire-Advi State Forest

No. R. 2385-88—Ft. 107-16-6, DATED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1917.

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Konasagara proposed State Forest—*concld.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands acquired (column 9)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
				Area			Area													
			S No.	A.	g.	S No.	A.	g.	A	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	S No	A.	g.	A	g.		Rs. a. p.
Molakalmuru ..	Kasaba ...	Molakalmuru	76	513	25	75	499	10	1,012	35	24	14	29	11	107	23	122	12		.. .
			77	156	39	...	.	--	156	39	27	50	0	74	284	13	331	13	.	. .
			..	...	...	.	...		.	. .	51	0	27	78	253	21	251	11	.	. . .
			.	..	...	...	.	. .	.	. .	63	16	19	79	188	18	204	37	.	.
			.	.	..	-	..	. .		. .	64	60	10		.		60	10	.	.. .
			..	.	..	-	...			..	65	113	30	..	.	.	113	30	.	.. .
			...	...	...	.	..	.		..	69	60	15	..	.		60	15	.	.
		Total ...	.	670	24	..	499	10	1,169	34		316	10		833	38	1,150	8	1,867	. . .
Do ...	Do ...	Konasagar ...		...	...	.		..			52	144	33	95	654	27	799	20	..	. .
			.	...	...		..	.			246	85	7	99	62	10	117	17		
			..	...	...	.	.	.		..	..	.		228	75	17	75	17		
			.	...	...	...					.	.	.	247	116	29	116	29		...
			..	...	..	...	..	..	.	..	..	.		258	65	38	65	38		. .
			...	...	.	96	672	35	672	35	.	..	.	292	52	36	52	36		..
			...	...	...	..	.	...		.		..	...	295	87	31	87	31	.	
			...	. .	...	...		..	...	. .	...		.	296	78	22	78	22	..	. .
			...	...	...	...	.	.		.	..	..	.	297	48	24	48	24		
			...	...	...	..	...	.	...		.	..		299	55	27	55	27	..	.
			...	.	..	..	..	...	.		.	..	.	302	59	31	59	31	...	.. ..
			..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..		303	34	30	34	30	...	. ....
			...	...	...	...	...			...	..	..	..	304	44	0	44	0	..	... .
			...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	305	44	0	44	0	..	. ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	306	34	30	34	30	...	....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	328	22	7	22	7	...	.... .
		Total ...	...	..	..	...	672	35	672	35	.	230	0	..	1,537	39	1,767	39	1,942	. ....
		Molakalmuru ...	...	670	24	...	499	10	1,169	34	.	316	10	...	833	38	1,150	8	...	.....
		Konasagara ..	...	...	...	...	672	35	672	35		230	0	...	1,537	39	1,767	39	...	. ....
		Grand Total ...	...	670	24	...	1,172	5	1,842 or 2·87 square miles.	29	..	546	10	..	2,371	37	2,918	7	...	.....

B. BASAVARADHYA,
Forest Settlement Officer.

No. R. 2698-707—Ft. 48-17-2, dated 10th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 60 J., dated 4th August 1917, from the District Magistrate of Mysore, soliciting orders in the matter of the enhancement of the rewards offered for the destruction of wild elephants to induce shikaries to come forward to destroy the marginally* noted three elephants which have already killed eight persons and have become dangerous generally to human life.

*1 An elephant with two tusks near Sobegere and Kenchanhalli mala
2 An elephant with two tusks near Chamanakatte and Hulikerehalla
3 A tuskless elephant near Muthegere and Solegundehalla.

Order No. R. 2698-707—Ft. 48-17-2, dated 10th September 1917.

The rules issued in Government Notification No. R. 4205—Ft. 76-16-4, dated 9th November 1916 will be modified allowing the person who shoots a proscribed male rogue elephant to keep as reward both the tusks. In the alternative he may be given a reward of Rs. 500. The rules as amended will appear as appendix to this order.

2. The Deputy Commissioner may issue licenses for shooting the three *proscribed rogue elephants on the above conditions.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg Secy to Govt, Rev. Dept.

To—The District Magistrate, Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
PRESS TABLE

Appendix to Government Order No

In modification of Government Notification No General 174, dated 15th September 1886, the following rules in regard to elephant tusks are published for general information:—

1. Elephant tusks form an item of royalty and therefore the tusks of all wild elephants which may be destroyed, whether on private or Government property, belong to Government, and should accordingly be handed over to the Deputy Commissioner.

2 Licenses granted by Government under Section 7 of the Madras Act 1 of 1873 for the destruction of wild male elephants shall be subject to the condition that the person to whom such license is granted shall surrender to Government the tusks of the elephants destroyed.

3 If the person who shoots an elephant wishes to keep a tusk as a trophy, he will be allowed to buy the shorter of the two tusks at 75 per cent of the market selling price of ivory. If the elephant shot has but a single tusk and the person shooting it desires to keep it, the same will be sold to him at the full market price.

Provided however that the person shooting a proscribed rogue elephant under a license granted under Government Order No. R. 15310-18—G F. 286-92, dated 20th March 1893, will be entitled to retain as a reward free of all charge both the tusks. In the alternative, he may be given a reward of Rs. 500.

Exd — C. R.

Forest Settlement.

No. R. 2992-5—Ft. 61-17-4, dated 17th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Notification No. R. 6586—Ft. 91-13-4, dated 10th January 1916, issued under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation, regarding the constitution of the Sri Ramadevarabetta block in the Closepet Sub-Taluk as a State Forest.

2. Letter No. C. 442-17, dated 14th August 1917, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the settlement papers of the block and requesting that the settlement may be approved and the final notification issued.

(Printed as accompaniments with B and C Registers)

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 1900, dated the 31st August 1917, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, stating that he is agreeable to the settlement effected.

Order No. R. 2992-5—Ft. 61-17-4, dated 17th September 1917.

The settlement effected by the Forest Settlement Officer is approved. The block will be declared a State Forest with effect from 1st November 1917.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is requested to promulgate the boundaries of the forest in the localities in which the forest is situated.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, with map and Registers B and C.
The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. 2992-5—Ft. 61-17-4, dated 17th September 1917.

No. R. 2996—Ft. 61-17-5, dated 17th September 1917.

NOTIFICATION.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Mysore Forest Regulation (XI of 1900) that, from 1st November 1917, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Schedule annexed to this notification, shall be deemed to be a "State Forest" subject to the exercise of rights specified at foot thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

District	...	...	Bangalore
Taluk ...	...	...	Closepet Sub-Taluk.
Approximate area	...	...	856 acres or 1·33 square miles.
Name of block	...	...	Sri Ramadevarabetta.

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from a point on the left bank of the Arkavathi river about 8 chains north-west from the north-east corner of Survey No. 92 of Hallimala village, the line runs north-east for about 5 chains to a point about 5 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 187 of Harisandra, then in the same direction for about 7 chains, through Survey No. 204 of the said village to a point about 8 chains south-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 187; then again north-east for about 9 chains to a point about 5 chains south-east from the southern-most corner of Survey No. 190; then in the same direction for about 30 chains to a point about 5 chains south-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 199; then north for about 14 chains to a point about 5 chains south from the south-west corner of Survey No. 371; then south-east for about 17 chains through Survey No. 204 to a point on the eastern boundary of the same survey number about 12 chains south-east from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 371 of Harisandra; then south-east for about 26 chains through Survey No. 111 of Madapur to a point about 6 chains south-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 102.

East.—Thence south-west for about 33 chains through Survey No. 111 of Madapur, to a point on its southern boundary about 7 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 110 of the said village; then again south-west for about 37 chains through Survey No. 119 of Kethavalli to a point on its southern boundary, about 19 chains north-east from the south-west corner of the abovenamed Survey No. 119; then south-east for about 22 chains through Survey No. 35 of Basavanpur to a point about 5 chains south-west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 36; then south for about 12 chains to a point about 8 chains west from the south-west corner of Survey No. 44.

South.—Thence south-west for about 37 chains through Survey No. 35 of Basavanpur, to a point on its western boundary about 5 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 34; then north-west for about 11 chains through Survey No. 19 of Vaderahalli to a point about 5 chains north from the north-east corner of Survey No. 20; then west for about 34 chains to a point on the western boundary of Survey No. 19, about 10 chains north-east from the north-west corner of Survey No. 15 of the abovenamed village; then south-west for about 11 chains through Survey No. 107 of Hallimala to a point about 5 chains north-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 15 of Vaderahalli; then south-west for about 7 chains to a point about 9 chains south-west from the north-west corner of Survey No. 15 of Vaderahalli; then in the same direction for about 38 chains to a point about 5 chains north from the northernmost corner of Survey No. 143 of Hallimala.

West.—Thence north-west for about 20 chains to a point about 5 chains south-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 152 of Hallimala; then north for about 15 chains through Survey No. 107 of the same village, to a point about 5 chains south-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 162; then north-east for about 28 chains to a point about 5 chains south from the south-east corner of Survey No. 106; then north-east for about 4 chains to a point about 5 chains south-east from the south-east corner of the said survey number; then north-east for about 8 chains to a point about 5 chains south-east from the southernmost corner of Survey No. 101; then north-west for about 9 chains to a point on the eastern boundary of Survy No. 101 about 5 chains south-east from the south-east corner of Survey No. 102; then along the eastern boundary of Survey Nos. 101 and 100, to the north-east corner of the latter survey number; then north-west for about 7 chains to a point about 5 chains east from the easternmost corner of Survey No. 94; then north-west for about 8 chains to a point about 6 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 94 of Hallimala; then north-west for about 6 chains to a point on the northern boundary of Survey No. 107 of the said village about 5 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 92; then north-west for about 5 chains through Survey No. 204 of Harisandra

No. R. 2992-5—Ft. 61-17-4, dated 17th September 1917.

to a point on the left bank of the Arkavathi about 5 chains north from the north-east corner of Survey No. 92; then north along the said bank for about 3 chains to the starting point.

Enclosure.

Sri Ramadevaru temple in Survey No. 107 of Hallimala, has been treated as an enclosure with a margin of 8 chains all round.

Remarks

The following rights of way are allowed in the reserve throughout the year.

1. *Foot-path*, from Basavanpura to Ketavalli. It enters the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 17 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 34 of Basavanpur and passes north-west and north for about 31 chains through Survey No. 35 of the said village and quits the forest in its eastern boundary at a point about 19 chains north-east from the north-west corner of the above survey number.

2. *Foot-path*, from Basavanpur to Sri Ramadevaru temple. It branches from the foot-path No. I *supra* at the point where it enters the forest and runs in a north-westerly direction for about 55 chains through Survey Nos. 35 of Basavanpur and 19 of Vaderahalli and enters the enclosure.

3. *Foot-path*, from Vaderahalli to Sri Ramadevaru temple. It enters the forest in the southern boundary of the block at a point about 10 chains north-east from the north-east corner of Survey No. 15 and passes north-east and north-west for about 16 chains through Survey No. 19 and reaches the enclosure.

4. *Foot-path*, from Hallimala to Sri Ramadevaru temple, it enteres the forest in the western boundary of the block at a point about 7 chains north-east from the easternmost corner of Survey No. 103, and runs in a zigzag way for about 14 chains through Survey No. 107 and reaches the enclosure.

The following concession is admitted in the forest.—The villagers of Vaderahalli are allowed to graze their cattle free of cost in the reserve during the prescribed season.

By Order,
B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

Letter No. C. 442-6 of 1917-18, dated 14th August 1917, from K. Doraswami Iyer, Esq., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

1 Letter No 537, dated 29th June 1917, from the Forest Settlement Officer.
2 "B" Register.
3. "C" Register.
4. Sketch map
5 Topo tracing
6. Boundary notification.

I have the honor to forward herewith the marginally noted papers relating to the final settlement of the Sri Ramadevarabetta forest block in the Closepet Sub-Taluk, received with the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner's Memo No. 323 of 1917-18, dated the 30th July 1917.

2. The block lies between the Arkavathi river and the Bangalore-Mysore road, and covers as finally settled an area of 856 acres or 1 33 square miles consisting of kharab and gomal lands taken from the marginally noted six villages.

Harisandra.
Medapur
Ketavalli.
Basavanpura.
Vaderahalli.
Hallimala.

3. Of the nine claims preferred by the raiyats, one relating to the right of water was fully admitted, six were partly admitted and the remaining two rejected. It is reported that no appeals were preferred against the decisions of the Settlement Officer.

4. The villagers have been allowed to exercise their usual rights and privileges in the proposed reserve and adequate provision has been made for grazing purposes. The settlement of the block may therefore be approved and the final notification issued.

Letter No. 537, dated 29th June 1917, from B. Basavaradhya, Esq., B.A., B.L., Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore, Bangalore, to K. S. Doraswami Iyer, Esq., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore, through the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.

I have the honor to report on the conclusion of the settlement of Sri Ramadevarabetta block in Closepet Sub-Taluk in Bangalore District.

No. R. 2992-5—Ft. 61-17-4, dated 17th September 1917.

2. The initial notification under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Regulation, proposing to constitute the area into a State Forest, appeared on pages 28 and 29, Part I of the English issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 13th January 1916; and the proclamation under Section 5 of the said Regulation was issued by Mr M. Sadasiva Rao, Sub-Division Officer, Closepet, and the same appeared on pages 159 to 162 of the Kannada issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, Part II, dated 16th March 1916. But the Proclamatory notifications were not circulated among the villagers by the Sub-Division Officer and the same got served on the villagers concerned through the Deputy Amildar, Closepet, after the revival of this office.

3. The locality was inspected and prambulated by me in company with the District Forest Officer, Bangalore, and the Deputy Amildar, Closepet, on the 16th, 17th and 18th, January 1917.

4. The following 9 claims were preferred to me during the enquiry :—

(i) One claim to the right of water.
(ii) Eight claims to miscellaneous rights.

The claim in (i) has been fully admitted and of the 8 claims in (ii) 6 were partly admitted and the other 2 rejected. In addition to the above, 4 rights of way to the temple of Sri Ramadevarabetta were allowed by me though not claimed by the villagers, as access to the temple from the surrounding villages was absolutely necessary.

5. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, intimates in his docket No. D. Dis. 1240, dated 26th—27th June 1917, that no appeals have been preferred to him against my decision.

6. The following records are herewith submitted :—

(i) "B" Register.
(ii) "C" Register
(iii) Sketch map.
(iv) Boundary notification
(v) Topo tracing.

7. The date from which the reservation is to take effect may kindly be inserted in the draft boundary notification.

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights of forest produce or easements in the proposed Sri Ramadevarabetta State Forest.

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Abstract of the decision of the Forest Settlement Officer	Abstract of the decision of Court of appeal	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Channabasaviah, patel of Harisandra, on behalf of the villagers.	15th Jan. 1917	Stating that Survey No 204 may be excluded from the block as nearly 10 majre villages have to graze their cattle in this gomal and to take the agricultural and domestic requirements.	.....	The area left for the village cattle is more than they require as per rules and the complaint is groundless.	Survey No. 204, a gomal is proposed to be wholly taken up for the block But this will bring the demarcation line within the prohibited margin of cultivation Further, Survey Nos 203 and 204 are only within 15 chains from Survey No 229 also a land under cultivation Moreover 2 or 3 bits of the Survey No 204 measuring in all about 29 acres are made into separate numbers and made available for cultivation near the other cultivation lands There are four doddies or hamlets to the east of the river Arkavathi and their cattle cannot cross the river to go to Survey Nos 32, 52 and 125 which are west of the river for grazing purposes during the greater part of the year and consequently they are using Survey Nos 204 and 238 It would be very hard to deprive these villagers of the whole of Survey No 204 For these reasons, I have shifted the demarcation line so as to leave about 208 acres more to these people inclusive of the portions recently made available for cultivation by the revenue authorities This with 240 acres of Survey No 238 will more than suffice for the requirements of the villagers No more concessions seem necessary		
2	Villagers of Hallimala.	Do ..	Stating that they have no gomal or kharab lands except Survey No 107 for the three doddies on the east side of the river and they cannot cross the river and go to Survey No 66, which is on the other side of the river, and pray that the said Survey No 107 may be excluded from the block for their use		The reasons put forth have no foundation as the area taken is rocky and hilly, and does not serve the grazing of the cattle The cattle can swim across the river during the rainy season	There are only two survey numbers, *i e*, 107 and 66, one kharab and the other a gomal for the village The gomal is on the west side of the river and the kharab on the east The village is a fertile one and the gomal could have very well sufficed for the villagers if the river Arkavathi had been on one side of the village instead of in the middle The villagers on the east side of the river have no other place for their use except Survey No 107 as they cannot cross the river for about 7 or 8 months of the year, and the gomal is practically useless for them It is therefore fair to reserve a portion of Survey No 107 for the use of the cattle. For this purpose and as well as for allowing the usual		

	Forest Settlement Officer	. ...		.....	.. ...	margin for cultivation lands which are too many, I have shifted the line There are some bits of Survey No. 107 recently made available for cultivation. These require to be excluded. The necessity to leave the usual margin for Survey No. 94 also required a slight change All these will tend to leave for the villagers about 137 acres. A margin of 8 chains all round the Sri Ramadevaru temple has been allowed to allow freedom to the devotees to perform their pujas and samaradhana A foot-path 6 feet wide has been allowed from the Hallimala village to the temple of Sri Ramadevaru on the hillock to be used throughout the year	
3	Rame Gowda, patel of Vaderahalli, on behalf of the villagers	15 January 1917	Stating that the area taken for the block has been left for the use of the villagers for a long time and the same may be excluded from the block, as a great deal of inconvenience will be caused to them without this area for grazing and other purposes. A year ago four bits of Survey No 19 are made available for cultivation.	. . .	The area taken for the block is hilly and rocky portion and is useless for pasture The low-lying portions left out are enough for the cattle of the village	The only gomal of this village (Survey No. 19) is proposed to be taken up for the block The number of cattle in the village is 250, which require at least 75 acres. The total kharab in the village is 83 17, of which 65 acres and 38 guntas go for the village site and 3 acres and 13 guntas for a tank The remaining 14 acres and 6 guntas which is distributed over scattered six survey numbers is practically useless for cattle The line is shifted so as to leave about 65 acres for the village cattle. Still there would be a deficiency of pasture for the cattle. I would therefore allow rights of free grazing for the cattle of the village within the proposed block	
	Villagers of Vaderahalli.	18 January 1917	Stating that the pujas and utsavas for the deity Ramadevaru will be performed in Closepet, and the deity will be taken over to Closepet from the temple and returned during midnights after the pujas are over and they will have to bring lights with them (*Panju* and *Halu*) and by it fire may be caused to the forest, and so the area taken may be excluded for the reasons mentioned in the petition dated 15th January 1917, in addition to this	. .	There is no objection for the using of the right of way but they can use Washington lights instead of (*Panjue, Hal*, etc ಪಂಜು, ಹಲಜಲು) which are very common now-a days.		
	Forest Settlement Officer.	. . ..	...	.	.	(2) One foot path 6 feet wide from Basavanpur to the temple and another foot-path of the same width from Vaderahalli to the said temple is allowed	
5	Gurulingiah, patel of Ketohalli.	15 January 1917	Stating that Sanganbasavan Doddi people use Survey No. 119 for grazing cattle and they have no other pasture ground, there are about 400 heads of cattle. I have taken 6 acres of Survey No 119 for cultivation and (two) survey numbers out of this Survey No 119 are recently sub-divided of about 5 acres each and they have not yet been given out for cultivation.	.	The area that remains after taking for the block is more than ample for the cattle of the village The lands that have been recently given over for cultivation will have to be resumed	Survey No. 119, gomal land, is proposed to be taken for the forest. The demarcation line has come close to the cultivation which the rules do not permit. Further there are some portions of this land already made available for cultivation The same having been converted into small numbers To leave off these lands and also to secure sufficient margin for cultivation lands, the line is shifted so as to leave 67 acres out of Survey No 119 to the villagers inclusive of 16 acres recently made available for cultivation This with Survey No 61 would be more than ample for the village cattle,	

B.—Register of claims to lands, rights to forest produce or easements in the proposed Sri Ramadevarabetta State Forest, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Names of claimants	Date of presentation of claims	Nature and extent of claims preferred	Brief summary of the evidence adduced in support of claims	Brief summary of the Forest Officer's arguments and evidence produced by him	Abstract of the decision of the Forest Settlement Officer	Abstract of the decision of Court of appeal	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	Krishnappa ...	15th Jan. 1917	Stating that he wants to get the village of Kongar Doddi which is now becharak for the last 20 years-populated as he owns lands to the west of Mysore-Bangalore road and the land Survey No. 119 is required for the villagers.	.....	This is nothing but a dodge of the shanbhog and cannot be relied on.	No concession is necessary for a prospective and uncertain contingency. I doubt the *bona fides* of the man He has not made any attempts to take up the village though it is becharak for the last 20 years.	...	
7	Veeriah, patel of Madapur, on behalf of the villagers.	15th Jan. 1917	Stating that they have the only gomal Survey No. 111 which has been taken for the forest and pray for its exclusion from the block Nanjappankere which has been included in the block is required for them.		The complaint is frevolous as the kharab and gomal left for the villagers is more than ample for the village cattle	The demarcation line which has come too near the cultivation lands had to be shifted to give the necessary margin to the above and to leave the katte foot path and the cart tracks outside the block, this leaves 60 acres out of Survey No 111 which, with Survey No 119 is more than ample for the villagers and no other concession seems necessary	...	
8	Honnegowda, patel of Basavanpur, on behalf of the villagers.	Do	Stating that they have been deprived of their right of grazing and getting agricultural implements from the gomal Survey No 35 which has been proposed to be taken up for the block and so the same may be excluded		These raiyats can have their pasture and agricultural implements from the gomal and kharab lands which will be left for them after taking 202 acres 34 guntas for the reserve The gomal number only had to be taken for the convenience of making a compact block	Survey No 35, 202 acres 34 guntas and Survey No 40, 16 acres 2 guntas are the only gomals for the village The Forest Department proposes to take the whole of Survey No 35 for their block In that case only 16 acres 2 guntas will be left for the village cattle which are about 350 in number At least 105 acres will be required for the cattle as per Government Order on the subject With a view to give gomal enough for the cattle, to leave the statutory margin for cultivation, and to have a convenient straight line for the block the line has been shifted, which leaves about 100 acres for the villagers This with Survey No. 40, 16 acres 2 guntas and the kharab Survey No 10, 58 acres 33 guntas will be ample provision for the village cattle (2) One foot-path 6 feet wide is allowed through the block to go to Ketavalli for men and cattle all the year round as noted in the sketch. (3) A foot-path 6 feet wide is also allowed through the block to the temple of Sri Ramadevaru, *viz*, Vaderahalli to be used throughout the year for men and cattle. B. BASAVARADHYA, Forest Settlement Officer in Mysore. 15th January 1917	...	

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken						
													Occupied				Assessed waste		
	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10		
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	Assessment Rs. a. p.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	Assessment Rs. a. p.
Closepet Sub-Taluk ...	Kasaba	Harisandra ...	3,884	17	1,332	37	14	26	879	20	1,389	21	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
									Village site, etc.										
			...	...	...	...	...	...	267	33	..	...	...	..	...	.....	..	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	.. ..
			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	...	...	...	.. ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.....	..	.	...	....
			...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.	.	.. ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.. ..	...	...	...	.... .
			...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.. ..	...	..	...	.. ..
			...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.....	..	..	...	.....
			...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	.....	.	...	..	.....
		Total ...	...	.	..	.	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	—	. ....	..	...	...	.....
Do ...	Do	Vaderaballi ...	838	9	625	30	5	11	17	19	229	31	...	...	...	. ...	...	...	..	.....
									Village site, etc.										
			...	...	..	..	...	...	65	38	...	...	...	...	...	.. ...	.	.	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	.....	..	...	...	.. ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	.. ..	...	..	..	.. ..
			...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.. ..	...	..	...	.. ..
			...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	.. ..	..	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	.. ..	...	..	...	. ...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	..	.. ..	...	..	...	.....
Do ...	Do	Hallimala ...	1,595	27	551	12	20	27	512	27	368	27	..	...	...	. ....	...	...	...	.... .
									Village site, etc.										
			...	...	...	..	...	..	139	14	...	...	...	...	...	.... .	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	.. ...	..	..	..	.. .
			..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	... ..	...	..	...	.. ..
		Total ...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	. ....	..	..	..	. ...
Do ...	Do ...	Ketavalli ...	1,452	27	720	14	...	..	67	11	511	27	...	..	..	.....	...	..	...	.. . .
									Village site, etc.										
			...	...	...	...	...	...	120	15	..	...	...	..	..	. ...	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	..	...	.. ..
			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.....	..	...	...	.. ..
			...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	.	...	.....	...	..	...	.. ..
		Total ..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	..	..	...	.... .
Do ...	Do	Madapur ...	974	5	468	2	..	...	76	37	381	1	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	. . .
									Village site, etc.										
			...	..	..	...	...	...	58	5	...	...	..	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.... .

C.—Statement of lands taken up for the Sri Ramadevarabetta proposed State Forest—*contd.*

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken								Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands and trees (if any)
			Kharab			Gomal			Total		Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12			13		14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.		Rs. a. p.
Closepet Sub-Taluk.	Kasaba	Harisandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	267	2	32	386	29	653	31	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	2	8	52	428	31	430	39	...	.. ...
			...	...	...	204	125	..	125	...	103	...	37	201	208	27	209	24	...	. ...
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	113	3	30	238	240	14	241	4	1,188	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	125	580	4	..	.	...	580	4	..	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	...	31	...	...	...	...	31	...	... ..
			...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	248	3	19	.	...	..	3	19	...	. ...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	1	3		...	..	1	3	...	.. ...
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	263	2	12	..	..	...	2	12	...	... .
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	83	...	33	.	..	...	..	33	...	.....
			...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	199	17	1	..	..	..	17	1	..	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	125	...	125	...	..	879	20	.	1,264	21	2,144	1	1,188	.....
Do	Do	Vaderahalli ...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	13	1	.	..	.	..	1	..	..	.. ...
			...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	30	..	20	.	..	.	.	20	.	.. ..
			...	...	...	19	152	..	152	..	34	5	17	19	71	31	77	8	..	. . .
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	2	27	.	.	.	2	27	.	.. .
			...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	65	2	8	.	.	.	2	8	148	Cattle,
			...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	73	2	14	.		...	2	14	102	sheep and
			...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	105	3	13		.	.	3	13	...	goats.
		Total ...	.	...	...	..	152	.	152	.		17	19	.	71	31	89	10	250	..
Do	Do	Hallimala ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..		67	88	82	66	368	27	457	19	..	..
			...	...	...	.	..	..	...		100	10	10		.		10	10		.. ...
			...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	101	7	32		..	...	7	32	322	Cattle,
			107	255	...	..	..	..	255	..	107	150	33		.	...	150	33	211	sheep and goats.
		Total ...	...	255	..	.	...	...	255	...	..	257	27		368	27	626	14	533	..
	Do	Ketavalli ...	..	..	...	119	101	...	101	...	29	8	7	119	87	2	95	9	.	. ...
			...	...	..	..	..	..	..	.	53	.	21	61	356	25	397	9	...	.. ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	113	11	19	...	.	...	11	19	...	.. ...
			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	111	3	34	...	.	...	3	34	...	. ..
			...	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	150	4	1	...	.	...	4	1	183	Cattle,
			...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	163	39	6	...	.	..	39	6	169	sheep and goats.
		Total ...	..	...	...	...	101	..	101	..	..	67	11	...	443	27	510	98	352	.. ...
Do	Do	Madapur ...	...	...	..	111	121	...	121	...	33	13	29	111	60	26	74	15	...	.....
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	34	...	...	...	..	34	.	..	... ..
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	35	119	199	15	201	10	..	.....
			...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	60	15	28	...	...	..	15	28	585	Cattle,
			...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	113	11	25	...	...	...	11	25	261	sheep and goats.
		Total ...	...	...	...	..	121	...	121	..	...	76	35	...	260	1	336	38	846	.....

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Total area of the village		Assessed occupied		Assessed waste		Kharab		Gomal		Details of area taken							
													Occupied				Assessed waste			
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9				10			
			A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	Area g.	Assessment Rs. a. p.	S. No.	Area A.	Area g.	Assessment Rs. a. p.
Closepet ...	Kasaba	Basavanpur ...	578	23	220	25	...	...	60	8	218	36	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
									Village site, etc.											
			...	...	..	...	..	..	78	34	...	...	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	.....	...	...	...	... ..
		ABSTRACT.																		
		Harisandra ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. ....	...	...	..	.. ..
		Vaderahalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.....
		Hallimala ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.. ...	...	...	..	.....
		Ketavalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.. ...
		Madapur ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	... ..	...	...	..	.....
		Basavanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.....	...	...	..	.. ...
		Grand Total ...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	.....	...	...	...	.....

Taluk	Hobli	Village	Details of area taken						Area remaining for village out of kharab and gomal								Number of cattle	Compensation awarded for occupied lands (column 9) payable to
			Kharab			Gomal		Total	Kharab less assignments for gomal			Gomal plus assignments from kharab			Total			
			11			12		13	14			15			16		17	18
			S. No.	Area A.	g.	S. No.	Area A.	g.	A.	g.	S. No.	A.	g.	S. No.	A	g.	A.	g.		Rs. a. p.
Closepet ...	Kasaba ...	Basavanpur ...	...	...	...	35	102	..	102	..	10	58	33	35	100	34	159	27	169	Sheep and goats.
			...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	47	1	15	40	16	2	17	17	183	Cattle.
		Total ...	...	...	..	...	102	...	102	..	...	60	8	..	116	36	177	4	352	.....
		ABSTRACT.																		
		Harisandra ...	..	...	...	...	125	...	125	...	...	879	20	...	1,264	21	2,144	1	...	.. ...
		Vaderahalli ...	...	...	...	...	152	..	152	...	..	17	19	...	71	31	89	10	...	... ..
		Hallimala ...	...	255	..	...	...	..	255	..	...	257	27	...	368	27	626	14	...	.....
		Ketavalli ...	...	...	..	...	101	..	101	...	...	67	11	..	443	27	510	98	...	.....
		Madapur ...	...	...	..	...	121	.	121	...	...	76	37	...	260	1	336	38	...	.....
		Basavanpur ...	...	...	...	...	102	...	102	...	...	60	8	...	116	36	177	4	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	...	255	...	...	601	...	856 or 1·33 square miles	...	...	1,359	2	...	2,525	23	3,884	25	...	.....

B. BASAVARADHYA,
Forest Settlement Officer.

No. Fl. 1229-81—G. F. 32-17-3, dated 7th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No S A 1900—106, dated 2nd August 1917, from the Comptroller, stating that several representations have been received in his office from depositors in Savings Associations to have the restriction imposed in Rule 2 of the Rules for the working of Savings Associations limiting maximum of deposit that can be made at one time to Rs 10 removed and recommending that the rule may be amended permitting deposits of any amount being made

Order No. Fl. 1229-81—G. F. 32-17-3, dated 7th September 1917.

The Comptroller's recommendation is approved.

Rule 2 of Rules of Savings Associations will, as amended, read as follows:—

2 "*What may be deposited.*—They may deposit any sum not less than 4 annas and not involving fractions of an anna. There is no limit to the amount that may be deposited at one time or to the aggregate amount that may be held at the credit of a depositor".

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secretary to Government.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government
The Heads of Departments
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts

Exd —C R

No. Fl. 1283-1335—G. F. 13-17-2, dated 7th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Letter No. 750—S. & A. 39, dated 14th July 1917, from the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore, suggesting the adoption of rules to regulate the discontinuance of subscriptions on the part of optional subscribers to the State Provident Fund, sanctioned in Government Order No. Fl. 7389-437—B. 15-14-2, dated 15th June 1915.

Order No Fl. 1283-1335—G. F. 13-17-2, dated 7th September 1917.

Government are pleased to approve of the following addition as Rule 4A to the Rules regulating the State Provident Fund :—

4A. An optional subscriber may discontinue his subscriptions and resume payment again if he chooses subject to the following conditions :—

(1) An officer who chooses to discontinue may do so only from the beginning of a new financial year;

(2) The privilege of discontinuing to pay and resuming payment will not be allowed more than once;

(3) No refund of amounts already subscribed and at his credit can be made except as provided under Rules 4 and 9.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secy. to Govt.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The other Secretaries to Government.
The other Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners.

Exd.—C. R.

Pre-audit of Bills at Headquarters and Payment by Cheques.

No. FL. 1427-76—G. F. 125-16-13, DATED 10TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Note dated 16th November 1916 by Mr K. L. Datta, Special Officer, on pre audit of bills at headquarters in the Comptroller's Office and introduction of payment by cheques.

Order No. Fl. 1427-76—G. F. 125-16-13, dated 10th September 1917.

Mr. K. L. Datta in his note read above suggested the introduction of the system of payment by cheques in respect of all bills of Headquarters Offices pre-audited, as in the Presidency towns in British India, and proposed further the adoption of the following measures of simplification of work in the Comptroller's Office :—

(i) Payment of bills desired by the Officers to be paid through the Bank of Madras, Bangalore, may be made by the issue of cheques direct on that Bank.

(ii) Adoption of a similar procedure of payment by cheques in lieu of letters of requisition authorising payment by the Bank of Madras, Madras.

(iii) The signature of the State Huzur Treasury Officer required for cheques on the Branch Bank at Bangalore in addition to that of the Comptroller may be dispensed with as unnecessary.

(iv) The procedure of sending to the Dewan, copies of the requisitions authorising payment by the Bank of Madras, Madras, and to Messrs. Coutts & Co., London, may be done away with as every requisition for payment exceeding £2,000 or Rs. 30,000 on either Bank will be issued only after obtaining previous sanction of the Dewan.

2. The system of payment of pre-audited bills by cheques was adopted by the Comptroller with effect from 1st December 1916 in respect of certain Headquarter Offices and Government have since authorised the Comptroller to adopt it in respect of the bills of all offices at Bangalore whose bills are required to be pre-audited.

3. Government are of opinion that the counter-signature of the State Huzur Treasury Officer required under the present procedure in respect of cheques drawn on the Bank of Madras, Bangalore by the Comptroller is not necessary and that it may be dispensed with.

4. Government accept also the proposals of Mr. Datta that in respect of payments to be made at Madras through the Madras Bank, cheques on the Madras Bank, Bangalore, may be issued in lieu of sending requisitions.

5. As regards the payments to be made in London through Messrs. Coutts & Co., the present practice of arranging the same by means of requisitions will continue but the Comptroller need not in future send copies of these requisitions to the Dewan for information.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The other Secretaries to Government.
The Comptroller to Government
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer.

Exd.—C R.

Periodical Transfer of Adjustments in the Comptroller's Office.

No. Fl. 1378-427—G. F. 243-16-2, dated 10th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Note dated 22nd December 1916, by Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer, on periodical transfer djustments made in the Comptroller's Office.

Order No. Fl. 1378-427—G. F. 243-16-2, dated 10th September 1917.

In his note read above, Mr. Datta suggested simplification of work in the matter of periodical transfer adjustments made in the Comptroller's Office.

2 The proposals of Mr. Datta relate to the following matters:—

(i) Transfer of 28 per cent of the charges under Land Revenue District Administration, only to Law and Justice in lieu of the several adjustments in different proportion now made from Land Revenue to Law and Justice and Police.

(ii) Discontinuance of the debit to Registration of Rs. 200 out of the pay of Excise Commissioner as proportional pay of Inspector-General of Registration.

(iii) Recovery of a fixed annual contribution from the Supari Cess Fund on account of the pay and travelling allowance of officers and establishment of the Agricultural Department.

(iv) Avoidance of the adjustment of the special charges relating to Medical and Education Departments and Courts of Law at the Mines against Mining Revenue.

(v) Abolition of the Remittance head on account of Mysore City Improvement Trust Board Fund.

(vi) The procedure of debiting capital outlay not charged to Revenue with a fixed percentage on the capital outlay on account of direction and accounts charges in lieu of the present method of transfer of the cost of the audit establishment to Public Works, Railways, Irrigation. and Cauvery Power Works in proportion to the capital outlay incurred under each head.

(vii) Abolition of the Village School Fund.

3. Government are pleased to approve of the proposals of Mr. Datta, regarding the transfer of 28 per cent of the charges under Land Revenue to Law and Justice only, of the recovery of a fixed annual contribution from the Supari Cess Fund and credit to the Agricultural Department, the abolition of the remittance head on account of Mysore City Improvement Trust Fund as well as the transfer of a fixed percentage on account of direction and accounts charges to capital outlay on productive works.

4. Government are of opinion that the transfer of Rs. 200 per mensem out of the pay of the Excise Commissioner to the head "Registration" should continue.

5. Regarding the debit of the special charges of Education and other departments at the mining area to Mining Revenue, orders have been separately passed in Government Order No. Fl. 483—G. F. 107-16-17, dated 30th July 1917.

6. No orders are at present necessary on the question of the abolition of the Village School Fund as Government have in their Order No. 3005-55—M. L. 132-16-1, dated 16th November 1916, accepted the view that the Village School

No. FL. 1378-427—G. F. 243-16-2, DATED 10TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

Fund should not be transferred to local bodies immediately but only when control of primary education is transferred to those bodies.

C. S BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The other Secretaries to Government
The Financial Secretary to Government
The Comptroller, Mysore Government
The other Heads of Departments.
Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Officer

Exd.—C. R.

No. FL. 1621-70—G. F. 13-17-7, DATED 17TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

READ—

Letter No. 2014, dated 1—6th August 1917, from the Comptroller, bringing to notice that under Rule 10 of the Provident Fund Rules as it stands some of the subscribers apply for advances of petty amounts and fresh advances before those already taken are fully repaid and observing that frequent petty withdrawals from the State Provident Fund not only entail needless heavy work in keeping accounts but are also prejudicial to the interest of subscribers themselves and recommending the following addition to Rule 10 —

"The amount withdrawn at any time is subject to a minimum limit of two months' pay or Rs. 15 in case of menials, Rs 100 in the case of non-gazetted officers, and Rs. 500 in the case of Gazetted Officers, whichever is less. A second advance shall not be granted when any portion of the first advance is still unpaid or unless the unpaid portion is refunded at once by deduction from the new advance."

Order No. Fl. 1621-70—G. F. 13-17-7, dated 17th September 1917.

Government agree that a second advance should not be granted when any portion of the first advance is still unpaid or unless the unpaid portion is refunded at once by deduction from the new advance.

The fixing of any minimum limit for withdrawals is not at present considered necessary.

Rule 10 of the Provident Fund Rules will be amended accordingly.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secy. to Govt.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government
The Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts

Exd.—C R.

Progressive Rates of Salaries.

No. Fl. 1793-842 / G. F. 43-17-2

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated 25th September 1917.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Adverting to Government Proceedings No. Fl. 6772-821—G. F. 154-16-2, dated 24th April 1917, approving of the principle of having fixed rates of pay in lieu of progressive salaries for ministerial appointments in creating new appointments or in revising existing establishments, the Comptroller in his letter No. B. & R. 95—2888, dated 18th August 1917, points out that proposition statements in which progressive salaries are proposed are being sent to his office for verification and submission to Government by Heads of Departments and that some of the proposition statements so verified and submitted to Government were received again in his office after revision entailing duplication of work in his office. Heads of Departments are therefore requested to observe the standing orders of Government in submitting proposals for revision of establishments and to avoid as far as possible unnecessary work in the Audit Office and in the Secretariat. The Comptroller will be authorised to return unverified, proposition statements in which progressive salaries are proposed contrary to Government Order, dated 24th April 1917, above referred to, unless reasons are given by Heads of Departments for suggesting progressive rates in the proposed scale.

By Order,

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secretary to Government.

To—The Comptroller to Government
The Heads of Departments
The Secretaries to Government

Exd.—C. R.

No. Fl. 1561-609—G. F. 28-17-2, dated 15th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No Fl. 1275-324—G F 55-15-4, dated 30th August 1916, sanctioning the starting of a Collecting Savings Bank in the Bangalore City as an experimental measure for one year.

2. Correspondence ending with unofficial note dated 18th August 1917, from the Comptroller, submiting for approval certain changes in the rules for the working of the Collecting Savings Bank, Bangalore City, as sanctioned in the above said order, rendered necessary by the amalgamation of the Bangalore District Treasury with the State Huzur Treasury, and stating that the institution started working on 14th November 1916, and that during the 7½ months of its existence 624 depositors opened accounts depositing Rs. 10,036 and withdrawing Rs 4,701, and recommending that it may be continued for another year.

Order No. Fl. 1561-609—G. F. 28-17-2, dated 15th September 1917.

The Comptroller's proposals are sanctioned.

2. The rules as modified and approved by Government, for the working of the Collecting Savings Bank at Bangalore are appended to this Order.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secy. to Govt.

To—The Comptroller to Government.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.
The Heads of Departments.

Exd.—C. R.

No. FL. 1561-609—G. F. 28-17-2, DATED 15TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

RULES FOR THE WORKING OF THE COLLECTING SAVINGS BANK, BANGALORE CITY

Object.

In the Bangalore City, there is only one Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury and a large proportion of the public do not find it convenient to go and wait there to deposit or withdraw money Therefore the establishment of a Branch Bank, styled the Collecting Savings Bank, is deemed necessary to afford the entire public full facilities to lay by their savings, however small and thereby foster their habits of economy and thrift. It will be worked under the rules described below.

PART I.

General Rules of Business

1 *Officer in charge* —The Collecting Savings Bank, Bangalore City, will be a branch of the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury, and will have its office at the premises of the State Huzur Treasury The Officer in charge of the Government Savings Bank at State Huzur Treasury will also be the Officer in charge of the Collecting Savings Bank.

2. *Collector* —It will be in immediate charge of an official of known probity and established character, who will work under the control of the Officer in charge of the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury He will be styled as Collector and will be required to give such security as may be fixed by the Comptroller He will be provided with a distinctive uniform and a Letter of Authority signed by the Comptroller, duly specifying his duties in English and Kannada.

When necessary, more than one Collector will be employed each with separate jurisdiction

3. *Places and hours of business* —The Comptroller will divide the City and its extensions into convenient parts and the Collector will in places approved by the Comptroller conduct business on days of the week specified by the Comptroller for each of such parts from 7 to 10 A M, daily.

The Collector will also visit on such specified days private residences of persons who require him to do so to deposit or withdraw money

He will also visit all small offices, institutions and factories, as often as possible and at least once a week, between 3 and 5 P M He will select for the purpose pay days in offices and factories as far as possible.

He will be accessible to the public in the market or other business places on days and hours to be fixed by the Comptroller.

A depositor may, irrespective of his place of residence, transact business with the Collector in any and every place of business specified by the Comptroller during business hours.

4. *Who may deposit or withdraw money* —All persons having Savings Bank Accounts of their own or on behalf of minors in the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury as also those who intend to open accounts in it either on their own behalf or on behalf of minors, may transact business through the Collector in exactly the same manner as they would do at the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury under the Rules of the Mysore Government Savings Bank in force from time to time

5 *What may be deposited* —Any sum which is not less than one anna or which does not involve fractions of an anna may be deposited There is no limit to the amount that may be deposited in a year or to the amount that may be held at any time by a depositor.

6. *First deposits how received* —When a person wants to open an account, he will fill in an Index Card and give it to the Collector The latter will see that the form is correctly filled in and examine the money brought by the depositor.

The money will then be dropped into the Government box kept by the Collector, who will simultaneously make the necessary entries in the trifoil receipt and in the Pass Book to be issued to the depositor after it is countersigned by the State Huzur Treasury Officer.

The Collector will give next two copies of the receipt to the depositor who will drop one of them into the box after examining it and retain the other with him as voucher for the money received from him till the return of the Pass Book from the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury.

7. *Subsequent deposits how received* —Subsequent deposits will be dealt with similarly; but fresh Index Cards will not be taken in such cases and the Pass Books will not be sent to the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury.

The production of Pass Books with the subsequent deposits will not also be insisted on; but the deposits will be received, the usual receipt being given at the time and the Pass Book

written out when produced next, the Collector will in such cases indicate the Pass Book or Account number of the depositor from his Alphabetical Index and make a note that the Pass Book was not produced both on the counterfoils of the receipt given to the depositor and on the original thereof, striking it off when the Pass Book is presented and the necessary entries are made in it

A depositor having opened an account through the Collector may himself go and transact business directly at the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury whenever he finds it convenient or necessary to do so Conversely, a depositor, who has already opened an account in the Government Savings Bank, at the State Huzur Treasury, may transact business with it through the Collector, whenever he finds it necessary to do so, in exactly the same manner as he would do in the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury.

8. *How transactions are recorded at the Treasury* —It will record the transactions in the Ledger and Journal against the dates on which they actually take place at the Treasury, and attest the entries in the Pass Books whenever they are produced thereat, after comparison with the Ledger It will give an account number to every depositor who has opened an account through the Collector and hold the amounts paid by him from time to time at his credit for repayment with interest, either wholly or in part as may be required.

9 *How to withdraw money* —When a depositor wants to withdraw money, he will give the Collector his Pass Book together with a withdrawal form duly signed by him, noting the particulars required

The Collector will forthwith return the Pass Book to him, after verifying from it that the amount required is at the credit of the depositor He will draw the money on such withdrawal forms from the Treasury and pay it to the depositors when he next meets them either by appointment or in the ordinary course of business making the necessary entries in the Pass Books.

10. *Urgent cases of withdrawals* —In urgent cases, the Collector will make repayments of Rs. 10 and under immediately on demand In such cases, special forms of withdrawal across which the words "For repayments made by the Collector immediately on demand" have been printed in red ink will be used

In urgent cases, where the amount required to be withdrawn is in excess of Rs. 10 the depositor himself may go to the Treasury and withdraw money therefrom, obtaining, in case his identity cannot be verified by the Treasury, the countersignature of the Collector on the withdrawal voucher The Collector will be available to all such depositors at the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury between 2 and 3 P M., every day except on Sundays and holidays

The Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury will make the repayments after attesting all the entries in the Pass Book, duly verifying them with the Ledger.

11. *Interest how calculated and allowed* —Interest is calculated on the lowest amount at the credit of every depositor between the fourth day and the last day of the months as recorded at the Treasury.

Interest is calculated at the rate of one pie for every two rupees per month. Fractions of two rupees do not earn interest

The Collector will get together all the Pass Books of the depositors and take them to the Treasury for the entry of the interest, or the depositors themselves may do so, as soon as the production of Pass Books for entry of interest is called for by a notice in the *Mysore Gazette* once each year. If the Collector takes them to the Treasury, he will give a receipt therefor showing the name of the depositor, his account number and the balance at his credit. He will return the Pass Books to the Depositors when he meets them next either by appointment or in the ordinary course of business taking back the receipts from them with a certificate recorded by the depositors that the Pass Book was returned and found correct.

12. *Verification of Pass Book balances.*—At the end of each official year, the Comptroller will obtain from the depositors their Pass Book balances for verification with those of the Ledgers. It is also open to the depositors to have such verifications effected from time to time either at the Comptroller's Office or the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury either in person or by correspondence.

13. *General.*—All matters not covered by these rules will be governed by the rules of the Mysore Government Savings Bank in force from time to time.

Part II.

Procedure.

1. The name of the official appointed as Collector, the places at which he works, as also the days of the week and the working hours in each of such places, will be notified to the public in the *Mysore Gazette* by the Comptroller from time to time.

No. Fl. 1561-609– G. F. 28-17-2, dated 15th September 1917.

2. A copy of such notification together with the Letter of Authority given to the Collector by the Comptroller will be suitably mounted and exhibited to the public in a suitable manner, whenever and wherever the Collector conducts the business of the Bank. Copies of such notices should also be freely supplied to the public.

3. The Collector should invariably be in his uniform while on duty, and should be polite to all people who transact business and make enquiries and issue the pamphlets freely to all likely depositors. He should attend to the people with all possible despatch.

4. He will be provided with a small box, duly locked and sealed, containing a slit to drop coins or notes brought by the depositors and the counterfoils of receipts given by the Collector to the depositors for the moneys received from them The box will be suitably labelled with the words "Collecting Savings Bank, Bangalore City." He is personally responsible for the box and the contents dropped into it by the depositors.

5. The Collector will attend the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury between 2 and 3 P.M. every day, except on Sundays and holidays, where the money will be taken over from the box and credited to the several depositors' account after comparison with the duplicate receipts dropped into the box by the depositors and with the cash book maintained by the Collector.

6. To meet urgent but small demands of Rs. 10 and under, of depositors who cannot wait till the Collector can meet them next, the Collector will be provided with an imprest of Rs. 50 which he may recoup every day at the Treasury on presentation of withdrawal forms the amounts of which he has paid.

7. The Collector will account for the imprest daily at the Government Savings Bank at State Huzur Treasury either in cash or by vouchers or by both. The imprest will never be mixed with the moneys received from the Treasury for repayment to the depositors; but it will be kept in a distinct bag from that used for the other moneys. Nor can the latter be used for the purpose for which the imprest is intended. No separate account of Imprest will be kept as all transactions which pass through him will be in the cash book.

8. He will maintain a stock of :—

(1) Index cards.
(2) Withdrawal forms (special and ordinary).
(3) Bilingual Pass Books.
(4) English and Kannada pamphlets, containing the rules framed for the working of the Bank.

9. He will also maintain :—

(1) A cash book to be written and closed daily by 2. P.M.
(2) A bilingual receipt book in triplicate, with pages machine numbered, which should be surrendered to the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury on completion and before a new book can be issued to him.
(3) An alphabetical index of the names of depositors who transact business through him. The index will show the account numbers given to their accounts in the Treasury.

10. The Head Accountant of the State Huzur Treasury and the Officer in charge of the Government Saving Bank at the State Huzur Treasury will examine and attest the entries in the Pass Books whenever they are presented at the Treasury and check the cash book of the Collector daily with the counterfoils of receipts dropped into the box and attest the same.

11. The Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury will maintain a register showing the Issues, Consumption and Balance of Pass Books on hand with the Collector, and a similar account of the books of trifoil receipts issued to him. These should be checked frequently by the Head Accountant, State Huzur Treasury, with the actual number of pass books and trifoil receipt book in the possession of the Collector, and the Officer in charge of the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury will attest these registers once a month in token of their correctness.

12. The cash book will be in monthly volumes and should be surrendered to the Government Savings Bank at the State Huzur Treasury at the end of the month.

13. The pay of the Collector as also any commission payable to him on the recommendation of the Comptroller for the successful working of the Bank will be met out of the allotment made annually for the purpose and paid to the Collector on bills signed by the State Huzur Treasury Officer.

Extension of Service up to 60 years.

No. Fl. 1.44-96 - S. & A. 392-16-2, dated 5th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Note by Mr. K L Datta, M. A., Special Officer, dated 28th April 1917, suggesting delegation of powers to Heads of Departments and certain other Officers to retain their non-gazetted subordinates in service after attaining 55 years of age till 60 if efficient and also to retire them on the ground of inefficiency and recommending also the change of designation of 'Mutchis and Bookbinders' to 'Mutchis' and the treatment of their service as inferior on the ground that Mutchis who occasionally do bookbinding work and are not professional bookbinders but are promoted from the grade of peons should not be treated as belonging to superior service.

Order No. Fl. 1144-96—S. & A. 392-16-2, dated 5th September 1917.

In his note read above, Mr. Datta points out that, under the provision contained in Article 324 (*b*) Mysore Service Regulations, only certain Heads of Departments and Officers of high rank are empowered to retain their non-gazetted subordinates in service up to 60 years and suggests that the list of officers given in that article should be revised by adding the several high appointments created since the list was prepared.

He considers that every Head of the Department and Officer of the rank of Deputy Commissioner and District Judge should not only have power to retain in service up to 60 years of age their non-gazetted subordinates after they attain 55 years of age but should also be empowered to retire them if found inefficient and he accordingly suggests that subject to suitable restrictions, the power to compel their non-gazetted subordinates to retire, after attainment of 55 years of age, may be delegated to all Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners and Officers of corresponding rank.

2. Government are pleased to empower all Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners and other Officers of the rank of Deputy Commissioners to sanction extension of service to their non-gazetted subordinates up to 60 years, the list given in Article 324 (*b*), Mysore Service Regulations, being revised accordingly.

3. As regards Mr. Datta's suggestion to delegate to all Heads of Departments and other Officers, the power of retiring their non-gazetted subordinates after attaining the age of superannuation also, Government are of opinion that the existing provision contained in 324 (*c*), Mysore Service Regulations, may remain as it stands and that no general delegation under this provision is needed for the present.

4. Government accept Mr. Datta's recommendation regarding the change of designation of mutchis and bookbinders and direct that mutchis and bookbinders may in future be designated as mutchis only and classed as inferior servants.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept. in Charge, Gen. Dept.

To—The Financial Secretary to Government.
The other Secretaries to Government.
The Comptroller to Government.
The other Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Special Officer, K. L. Datta, Esq., M.A.

Exd.—C. R.

Establishment for the President, District Board, Bangalore.

No. 1843-6—L. B. 104-16-13, DATED 25TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 6879-904—L. B 104-16-2, dated the 28th April 1917, ordering that the establishments for (1) Presidents of District Boards, (2) Presidents of Municipal Councils and (3) Deputy Commissioners in connection with the exercise of their powers of control under the Mysore Municipal Regulation should be distinct from one another, and laying down roughly three different scales of establishment for District Board Offices.

Letter No. C. H. 220, dated the 12th June 1917, from the President of the District Board, Bangalore District, submitting a copy of the resolution of the District Board, dated the 18th May 1917, accepting the marginally noted scale of establishment proposed by Government and stating that the services of a draughtsman on Rs. 40 are necessary for checking the estimates for District Fund Works, and that proposals for the satisfactory conduct of work of Municipalities in the Offices of the Deputy Commissioner and Presidents will be submitted on receipt of the resolutions of the Municipal Councils.

	Rs
Head Clerk .	50—4—70
1 Clerk on ..	40
1 Do ..	35
1 Accountant ...	30
1 Do .	25
1 Clerk ...	20
1 Mutchi ...	12
2 Peons on Rs. 8 each ...	16
Total ..	243

Order No. 1843-6—L. B. 104-16-13, dated 25th September 1917.

Government are pleased to sanction the establishment costing Rs. 243 per mensem.

2. The charges for this establishment shall be entirely paid from the District Funds.

3. The District Board is permitted to adopt the provisions of Article 263B of the Mysore Service Regulations as regards the establishment in question.

4. The question of entertaining a draughtsman will be separately considered when specific proposals for a separate professional establishment for District Fund Works are submitted with reference to paragraph 16 (4) of the Government Order No. 3005-55—Mi. 132-16-1, dated the 16th November 1916.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
The President, District Board, Bangalore District.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Branch II.
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department on Special Duty.

Exd—C.R.

Establishment for the President, District Board, Kolar.

No. 1842-5—L. B. 104-16-14, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 6879-904—L B. 104-16-2, dated the 28th April 1917, ordering that the establishments for (1) Presidents of District Boards, (2) Presidents of Municipal Councils, and (3) Deputy Commissioners in connection from the exercise of their powers of control under the Mysore Municipal Regulation should be distinct from one another and laying down roughly three different scales of establishment for the District Board Offices.

2. Letter No. 2831, dated the 24th May 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, agreeing to the marginally noted scale of establishment proposed by the Government for the Kolar District Board Office and submitting proposals as regards the establishments for the Presidents of Municipal Councils and the Deputy Commissioner in connection with the exercise of his powers of control under the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

	Rs.
Head Clerk on	50—4—70
One Clerk on	40
Do on	35
One Accountant	30
Do	25
One Clerk	20
One Mutchi	12
Two Peons on Rs. 8 each	16
Total	248

Order No. 1842-5—L. B. 104-16-14, dated 27th September 1917.

Government are pleased to sanction the scale of establishment costing Rs. 243 per mensem.

2. The charges for this establishment shall be met entirely out of the District Funds.

3. The District Board is permitted to adopt the provisions of Article 263B of the Mysore Service Regulations as regards the establishment in question.

4. Separate orders will issue as regards the establishments for the Presidents of Municipal Councils and the Deputy Commissioner.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
The President, District Board, Kolar District.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Branch II.
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on Special Duty.

Exd.—C. R.

Establishment for the President, District Board, Tumkur.

No. 1846-9—L. B. 104-16-15, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 6879-904—L B 104-16-2, dated the 28th April 1917, ordering that the establishments for (1) Presidents of District Boards, (2) Presidents of Municipal Councils, and (3) Deputy Commissioners in connection with the exercise of their powers of control under the Mysore Municipal Regulation should be distinct from one another and laying down roughly three different scales of establishment for the District Board Offices

2 Letter No S. C. 178—16-17, dated the 21st June 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Tumkur District.

Order No. 1846-9—L. B. 104-16-15, dated 27th September 1917.

Government are pleased to sanction the marginally noted scale of establishment costing Rs 203 per mensem, the scale proposed for a District Board of the "ordinary class."

		Rs.
Head Clerk on	...	50—4—70
One Clerk	.	35
One Accountant	...	30
Do	...	25
One Clerk	...	20
One Mutchi	...	12
Two peons on Rs 8 each	...	16
Total	...	203

2. The charges for this establishment shall be met entirely from the District Funds.

3. The District Board is permitted to adopt the provisions of Article 263B of the Mysore Service Regulations as regards the establishment in question.

4. From the last paragraph of the Deputy Commissioner's letter, it would appear that paragraph 4 of the Government Order of the 28th April 1917, has not been properly understood. The establishment therein referred to is that required in the Deputy Commissioner's Office for work in connection with the exercise of the Deputy Commissioner's powers of control under the Municipal Regulation and this establishment is different from that of the President. Separate orders will issue as regards this establishment.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District
The President, District Board, Tumkur District.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, thro' Br II
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department on Special Duty.

Exd.—C. R.

Establishment for the President, District Board, Mysore.

No. 1850-3—L. B. 104-16-13, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 6879-904—L. B. 104-16-2, dated the 28th April 1917, ordering that the establishments for (1) Presidents of District Boards, (2) Presidents of Municipal Councils, and (3) Deputy Commissioners in connection with the exercise of their powers of control under the Mysore Municipal Regulation should be distinct from one another, and laying down roughly three different scales of establishment for the District Board Offices.

2. Letter No. C. 3324—L. B. 16-17, dated the 20th May 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Mysore District, stating that the marginally noted scale of establishment proposed by Government for the District Board Office is suitable, and that the services of a draughtsman of Rs. 35 are also necessary in this office; and proposing a scale of establishment required by the Deputy Commissioner in the exercise of his powers of control under the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

	Rs.
Head Clerk ...	.. 50—4—70
1 Clerk on .	.. 40
1 Do ..	.. 35
1 Accountant ...	. 30
1 Do ...	... 25
1 Clerk ...	... 20
1 Mutchi .	... 12
2 Peons on Rs. 8 each	. 16
Total	... 243

Order No. 1850-3—L. B. 104-16-16, dated 27th September 1917.

Government are pleased to sanction the establishment costing Rs. 243 per mensem.

2. The charges for this establishment shall be entirely paid from the District Funds.

3. The District Board is permitted to adopt the provisions of Article 263B of the Mysore Service Regulations, as regards the establishment in question.

4. The question of entertaining a draughtsman will be separately considered when specific proposals for a separate engineering establishment for District Fund Works are submitted with reference to paragraph 16 (4) of Government, Order No. 3005-55—Ml. 132-16-1, dated the 16th November 1916.

As regards the establishment required in the Deputy Commissioner's Office in connection with the exercise of his powers of control under Mysore Municipal Regulation, separate orders will issue.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The President, District Board, Mysore District.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Branch II.
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on Special Duty.

Exd.—C. R.

Establishment for the President, District Board, Hassan.

No. 1854-7—L. B. 104-16-17, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 6879-904—L. B. 104-16-2, dated the 28th April 1917, ordering that the establishments for (1) Presidents of District Boards, (2) Presidents of Municipal Councils, and (3) Deputy Commissioners in connection with the exercise of their powers of control under the Mysore Municipal Regulation should be distinct from one another and laying down roughly three different scales of establishment for the District Board Offices.

2. Letter No. D Dis. 180— L. F., dated the 2nd June 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Hassan District, agreeing to the marginally noted scale of establishment proposed by Government for the Hassan District Board Office, and suggesting scales of establishment for the Presidents of Municipal Councils and the Deputy Commissioner for work in connection with the exercise of powers of control under the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

	Rs.
1 Head Clerk on	50—4—70
1 Clerk on	35
1 Accountant	30
1 Do	25
1 Clerk	20
1 Mutchi	12
2 Peons on 8 each	16
Total ...	203

Order No. 1854-7—L. B. 104-16-17, dated 27th September 1917.

Government are pleased to sanction the establishment costing Rs. 203 per mensem.

2. The charges for this establishment shall be borne entirely from the District Funds.

3. The District Board is permitted to adopt the provisions of Article 263 B of the Mysore Service Regulations as regards the establishment in question.

4. Separate orders will issue as regards the establishments for the Presidents of Municipal Councils and the Deputy Commissioner.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.
The President, District Board, Hassan District.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Branch II.
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on Special Duty.

Exd C. R.

Establishment for the President, District Board, Shimoga.

No. 1858-61—L. B. 104-16-18, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No 6879-904—L B 104-16-2, dated the 28th April 1917, ordering that the establishments for (1) Presidents of District Boards, (2) Presidents of Municipal Councils, and (3) Deputy Commissioners in connection with the exercise of their powers of control under the Mysore Municipal Regulation should be distinct from one another and laying down roughly three different scales of establishment for the District Board Offices

2 Letter No H. C 217—L B 16-17, dated the 29th July 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Shimoga District, requesting sanction for the marginally noted scale of establishment proposed by Government in the above order and submitting proposals as regards the office establishments of Presidents of Municipal Councils

	Rs
1 Head Clerk on	60—4—70
1 Clerk on	40
1 Do on	35
1 Accountant on	30
1 Do on	25
1 Clerk on	20
1 Mutchi on	12
2 Peons on 8 each	16
Total	243

Order No. 1858-61—L. B. 104-16-18, dated 27th September 1917.

Government are pleased to sanction the establishment costing Rs. 243 per mensem.

2. The charges for the establishment shall be entirely paid from the District Funds.

3. The District Board is permitted to adopt the provisions of Article 263 of the Mysore Service Regulations as regards the establishment in question.

4. As regards the Deputy Commissioner's proposals relating to office establishments of Presidents of Municipal Councils, revised proposals may be submitted with reference to Government Order No. 600-9—Ml. 67-17-1, dated the 30th July 1917.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
The President, District Board, Shimoga District
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on Special Duty

Exd.—C.R.

Establishment for the President District Board, Kadur.

No. 1862-5—L. B. 104-16-19, dated 27th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No 6879-904—L B. 104-16-2, dated the 28th April 1917, ordering that the establishments for (1) Presidents of District Boards, (2) Presidents of Municipal Councils, and (3) Deputy Commissioners in connection with the exercise of their powers of control under the Mysore Municipal Regulation, should be distinct from one another, and laying down roughly three different scales of establishment for the District Board Offices.

2. Letter No 254, dated the 18th June 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner (Assistant Commissioner in charge), Kadur District, agreeing to the marginally noted scale of establishment proposed by Government for the District Board Office, and submitting proposals as regards the establishments for the Deputy Commissioner in the exercise of his powers of control under the Mysore Municipal Regulation and the Presidents of Municipal Councils.

Head Clerk on	Rs. 35—3—50
1 Accountant on	,, 30
1 do	,, 25
1 Clerk	,, 20
1 Mutchi	,, 12
2 Peons on Rs 8 each	,, 16
Total Rs.	149½

Order No. 1862-5—L. B. 104-16-19, dated 27th September 1917.

Government are pleased to sanction the scale of establishment costing Rs. 149½ per mensem.

2. The charges for this establishment shall be met entirely from the District Funds.

3. The District Board is permitted to adopt the provisions of Article 263B of the Mysore Service Regulations as regards this establishment.

4. Separate orders will issue on the other points referred to in the letter under disposal.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
The President, District Board, Kadur District.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, through Branch II.
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on Special Duty.

Exd.—C. R.

Establishment for the President, District Board, Chitaldrug.

No. 1866-9—L. B. 104-16-20, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 6879-904—L. B. 104-16-2, dated the 28th April 1917, ordering that the establishments for (1) Presidents of District Boards, (2) Presidents of Municipal Councils, and (3) Deputy Commissioners in connection with the exercise of their powers of control under the Mysore Municipal Regulation should be distinct from one another and laying down roughly three different scales of establishment for the District Board Offices.

2. Letter No. Ref. on S. C. No. 115 D. F 1916-17, dated the 10th May 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Chitaldrug District

Order No. 1866-9—L. B. 104-16-20, dated 27th September 1917.

Government are pleased to sanction the marginally noted scale of establishment costing Rs. 149¼ per mensem in accordance with the classification made in the Government Order of the 28th April 1917 read above.

	Rs.
Head Clerk	... 35—3—50
One Accountant	... 30
One do	... 25
One Clerk	... 20
One Mutchi	... 12
Two Peons on Rs. 8 each	... 16
Total	...149¼

2. The charges for this establishment shall be met entirely from the District Funds.

3. The District Board is permitted to adopt the provisions of the Article 263 B of Mysore Service Regulations as regards the establishment in question.

4. Separate orders will issue on the other points referred to in the letter under orders.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District
The President, District Board, Chitaldrug District
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, thro' Branch II
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (on Special Duty)

Exd.—C. R.

Brief Municipal Administration Reports.

No. 1502-9—Ml. 96-17-1, dated 7th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Correspondence ending with Revenue Secretary's Memo No 800-9—Ml 55-17, dated 9th August 1917, in regard to the Review of the Annual Administration Reports of Municipalities, excepting the two cities, from 1916-17, by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts

Order No. 1502-9—Ml. 96-17-1, dated 7th September 1917.

As consolidated reports of Municipalities will not be submitted by the Deputy Commissioners in future, Government are pleased to direct that in order to facilitate the preparation of the Municipal Section of the State Administration Report from 1916-17, a brief report after the model of that printed on pages 25 and 26 of the State Administration Report for 1915-16, be submitted for each district by the Deputy Commissioners with the marginally noted eight appendices in a complete form so as to reach the General and Revenue Secretariat on or before the 1st October every year.

Statements I, II, IV, V, VI, XVIII and XX prescribed in Appendix B of the Municipal Account Manual and a statement in the form of Appendix XVI of the State Administration Report

2. The Deputy Commissioners are also requested to see that in addition to the information required to be mentioned in accordance with para 1, all other interesting and important points, if any, are also noted in the report and that large variations of income and expenditure under the several heads of account are fully explained in the body of the report.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt, Rev. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts

Exd.—C. R.

Assignment of Land Revenue on Agricultural Lands.

No. 1793-804—Ml. 153-15-10, dated 22nd September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ AGAIN—

Chief Commissioner's Order No. 2327—Rev. 40, dated 8th June 1876, assigning to the Bangalore City Municipality the land revenue derived or derivable from the lands specified in the statements referred to therein and directing that the collections be made by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and paid to the President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City, with a deduction of ten per cent on account of collection charges.

2. Para 2 of Government Order No. 5934-7—Ml. 153-15-7, dated 12th March 1917, laying down that the question of granting to the Municipal Council the land revenue on agricultural lands included within the City Municipal limits subsequent to the Chief Commissioner's Order read above, will be considered along with the development of the Local Self-Government Scheme.

READ ALSO—

Letter No. 416, dated 12th May 1917, from the President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City, submitting for orders a copy of the Municipal Council's resolution, requesting that pending the development of the scheme, the land revenue on the remaining agricultural lands within Municipal limits may be assigned to them.

Order No. 1793-804—Ml. 153-15-10, dated 22nd September 1917.

Government have given their consideration to the subject, and are of opinion that land revenue on agricultural lands within Municipal limits should not be alienated in favour of Municipalities. The request of the Bangalore Municipal Council for the assignment of the land revenue on agricultural lands included within Municipal limits subsequent to the Chief Commissioner's Order of 8th June 1876 read above, cannot therefore be sanctioned.

2. The existing rate of 10 per cent for collection charges needs no modification in the case of the Bangalore City.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The President, Municipal Council, Bangalore City.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The President, Municipal Council, Mysore City.
The Presidents of other Municipal Councils.

Exd.—C. R.

Rules regarding Medical Attendance and Fees for such Attendance.

No. 1417-9—MED. 53-16-2, DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Rules regarding Medical attendance and fees for such attendance published with Government Order No. 571-621—Med. 83-15-9, dated 18th July 1916.

2. Letter No G. 119, dated the 24th October 1916, from the Senior Surgeon enquiring whether the expression 'Private Practice' as used in the Rules includes the medical examination of cases for Life Insurance on behalf of private Insurance Companies.

Order No. 1417-9—Med. 53-16-2, dated 3rd September 1917.

Government are pleased to direct that the following be added as a note to Rule 3 of the rules read above.

"Medical Examination for Private Insurance Companies does not amount to private practice except in the case of Resident Medical Officers."

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.,
In charge, General Department.

To—The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication in Part VI of the Gazette.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 1741—MED. 109-16-4, DATED 17TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

The Report on the working of Hospitals and Dispensaries in Mysore for the calendar year 1916, submitted by the Senior Surgeon with his letter No. G 403, dated the 29th May 1917.

Order No. 1741—Med. 109-16-4, dated 17th September 1917.

Recorded.

2. Rajakaryapravina Rao Bahadur Mr. T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar continued to be in administrative charge of the Medical Department during the year under review.

3. Two Local Fund Dispensaries, one at Anavatti and the other at Santebennur, were newly established, in addition to one itinerant and three semi-itinerant dispensaries in the Shimoga and Hassan Districts and the Railway Dispensary at Sagarkatte, near Yedatore, was closed. The result of these changes was an increase in the number of medical institutions in the State from 161 to 166.

4. The itinerant and semi-itinerant dispensaries referred to above, which were started tentatively to meet the special requirements of certain malnad tracts, are reported to have rendered medical aid to 17,639 patients during the year. The result is satisfactory and indicates that the scheme has supplied a real want.

5. The number of in-patrents treated in the State Public, Local Fund and Private Aided Institutions was 12,197 or 1,161 more than in the previous year, while the number of out-patients was 1,513,175, the figure for 1915, under this head being 1,538,348. There was a noticeable decrease of 35,353 in the number of patients treated in the out-patient wards of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

6. Among the common diseases treated, malaria figured prominently as usual. The question of checking it particularly in the malnad districts is receiving attention. To this end a malarial survey will shortly be undertaken and in the meantime some preventive measures, such as the free distribution of quinine to the people have been adopted.

7. The principal surgical operations performed during the year in the State, Public, Local Fund and Private Aided Hospitals and Dispensaries numbered 47,585 including 2,385 major operations, out of which latter 2,273 were successful. 994 major operations were performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore against 1,003 in the previous year. The Senior Surgeon is requested to give in future reports the number of patients coming from the mofussil for select operations in this Hospital.

8. Government consider that the work done by the midwives is capable of improvement and that efforts should be made to induce the people to avail themselves more largely of the services of midwives in labour cases. The Senior Surgeon is requested to issue needful instructions in the matter to the Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries concerned.

9. The number of patients resorting to the indigenous systems of treatment is observed to be steadily on the increase. With a view to place the practice of the Ayurveda system on a satisfactory footing, arrangements have been made to give to candidates desiring to enter this branch of the medical profession a systematic course of training in the indigenous methods of treatment combined with a scientific grounding on western lines.

No. 1741—MED. 109-16-4, DATED 17TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

10. The expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 4,92,613 against Rs. 4,52,365 in the previous year, the State contribution towards it amounting to Rs. 3,97,041.

11. The Senior Surgeon is requested to deal with the Medical Stores in future administration reports giving brief particulars regarding its working.

12. The inspection work done during the year was on the whole satisfactory. The number of institutions inspected by the Senior Surgeon, however, does not compare favourably with the previous year's record, being 48 against 126 in 1915 and 80 in the year before.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Senior Surgeon in Mysore

EXD.—C. R.

No. G. 3512-15—MILY. 172-15-17, DATED 12TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No 4284, dated the 15th March 1916, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, regarding the lands available for Military Settlements.

2. Notification No G. 3510—Mily. 172-15-16, dated 12th September 1917, sanctioning certain rules to regulate the grant of lands to military men who have rendered approved service or to the families of those killed in action

Order No. G. 3512-15—Mily. 172-15-17, dated 12th September 1917.

Out of the lands referred to in the above letter which the Revenue Commissioner has been requested to reserve pending further orders of Government in letter No. G. 16792—Mily. 172-15 of 14th June 1916, only the marginally noted ones will, for the present, be thrown open for the grant to Military men who have rendered approved service, or to their families, in accordance with the rules published in the notification read above.

Taluk	Extent		Remarks
	Acres	Guntas	
Kankanhalli .	1,856	22	As per list appended (A)
Krishnarajpete .	329	22	Do (B)
Hunsur	128	19	Do (C)
Malvalli and Mandya	685	17	To be selected out of gomal and kharab lands
Total . .	3,000	...	

2. The remaining lands ordered to be reserved for the creation of Military Settlements in the above letter to the Revenue Commissioner and in Government Order No. R. 856-60—L. R. 606-14-8, dated 19th July 1916, are not required and may be made available to the public for purposes of cultivation.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Genl. Dept.

To—The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore Districts.
} With copies of lists referred to in the order.

Exd—C. R.

No. G. 3512-15—MILY. 172-15-17, DATED 12TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

LIST A.

Statements of lands available for grants for approved Military Service—Kankanhalli Taluk.

Serial No.	Hobli	Village	In what survey number phoded	New survey number	Acres	Guntas
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
1	Harohalli ...	Kadasikoppa ..	20	132	5	...
			...	133	5	30
			..	134	5	10
			.	135	3	35
			...	136	7	10
			..	137	4	1
			.	138	4	35
			...	139	5	..
			...	140	3	33
			..	141	4	2
			64	142	4	9
			..	143	4	...
			...	144	4	14
			...	145	4	19
			..	146	1	5
			...	147	4	12
			..	148	6	8
			.	149	6	12
				150	4	8
			..	151	5	17
		Total ...	..	..	96	20
2	Harohalli ..	Kattakuppe ..	25	145	4	38
			...	146	5	2
				147	5	7
			.	148	5	10
			.	149	5	10
			..	150	5	8
			..	151	5	7
			...	152	5	4
			..	153	4	8
			.	154	1	29
		Total ..	...	.	50	3
3	Harohalli .	Nettagere ..	123	157	5	7
			..	158	5	32
			.	159	5	31
				160	6	6
		Total	..		22	36
4	Harohalli ..	Dyavasandra ..	39	78	4	19
			..	79	1	10
			.	80	4	5
				81	5	8
			...	82	4	6
			...	83	1	8
			...	84	5	.
			...	85	5	13
			..	86	8	.
		Total ..	...	...	44	29
5	Harohalli ...	Ravagodlu ...	41	41	5	.
			47	47	3	24
			41	112	3	37
			47	113	1	18
			...	114	3	
			...	115	4	12
			...	116	5	3
			6	117	4	13
			..	118	5	19
			...	119	4	30
			...	120	5	28
			...	121	1	23
			...	122	4	8
			...	123	4	16
			...	124	5	18
			...	125	5	21
			...	126	3	36
			...	127	5	18
			...	128	4	17
			...	129	5	39
			...	130	6	30
		Total ...	..	..	100	5
		Hobli Total ...	...	.	317	13

Serial No.	Hobli	Village	In what survey number phoded	New survey number	Acres	Guntas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kasaba ...	Chokanahalli ...	107	186	4	33
			186	187	4	15
			...	188	6	...
			..	189	5	34
			...	190	4	2
			176	191	4	12
			...	192	5	27
			...	193	6	16
			...	194	5	7
			...	195	4	19
			...	196	4	10
			89	197	6	15
			107	198	4	8
			...	199	6	12
			...	200	3	37
			...	201	3	36
			...	202	4	4
			...	203	4	39
			...	204	5	25
			...	205	4	32
			..	206	3	36
			...	207	5	6
			90	208	4	2
			90	209	6	5
			...	210	4	34
			...	211	4	35
			90	212	5	33
			..	213	5	31
			...	214	5	21
			...	215	5	4
			...	216	5	5
			.	217	6	33
			..	218	5	5
			...	219	5	31
			.	220	5	2
			...	221	4	10
			...	222	4	12
			..	223	4	16
			107	224	5	2
			...	225	4	38
			..	226	5	33
			...	227	5	32
			..	228	5	15
			...	229	4	31
			...	230	4	5
			...	231	4	38
			..	232	6	24
		Total ...	...	...	238	39
2	Kasaba ...	Bekuppe ...	61	161	7	...
			24	162	5	1
			...	163	...	...
			...	164	3	28
			..	165	5	35
			...	166	5	2
			...	167	4	14
			...	168	5	19
			...	169	5	4
			...	170	5	36
			...	171	6	14
			...	172	5	32
			41	173	3	12
			24	174	5	...
			152	175	5	16
			..	176	5	28
			...	177	6	9
		Total ...	....	...	86	10
3	Kasaba ...	Anajawadi ...	100	164	4	23
			...	165	4	22
			...	166	4	16
			...	167	7	17
			...	168	5	16
			.	169	4	39

No. G. 3512-15—MILY. 172-15-17, DATED 12TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

LIST A.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Hobli	Village	In what survey number phoded	New survey number	Acres	Guntas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Kasaba ..	Anajawadi ..	101	170	4	12
			.	171	5	25
				172	3	26
			...	173	4	..
			...	174	5	18
			...	175	4	29
			101	176	4	6
			..	177	4	19
			...	178	4	4
			...	179	5	21
			.	180	5	13
			.	181	5	30
			.	182	3	22
			.	183	5	35
				184	7	2
			..	185	6	14
				186	5	13
			.	187	4	20
			..	188	3	23
				189		.
		Total ..	.	.	124	34
		Hobli Total .	.	...	450	3
1	Maralawadi ...	Chikkamaralawadi	95	241	6	23
			.	245	6	3
			.	246	3	30
				247	3	34
			.	248	6	5
			.	249	4	6
			...	250	5	9
			..	251	3	37
			226	252	5	11
			..	253	5	9
			...	254	3	31
			...	255	5	33
			...	256	5	19
			..	257	4	..
			..	258	4	36
		Total ...	..	.	74	8
2	Maralawadi	Chikkballagere ...	139	204	4	21
			...	205	3	25
			...	206	6	9
			...	207	6	21
			...	208	4	3
			...	209	4	18
			...	210	3	25
			..	211	4	11
			...	212	4	6
			..	213	..	...
			...	214	5	...
			3	215	4	4
			...	216	4	11
			.	217	5	13
			...	218	5	29
			...	219	3	28
			139	220	4	8
		Total .	...	...	74	...
	Maralawadi ...	Linganapura ...	1	20	7	4
			...	21	4	15
			...	22	4	3
			...	23	4	25
			..	24	4	8
			...	25	4	7
			...	26	3	39
		Total ...	...	...	32	22
4	Maralawadi	Devarahalli ...	104	177	5	10
			..	178	4	37
			...	179	4	5
			...	180	4	..
			...	181	3	22
			...	182	6	3
			...	183	5	36
			..	184	4	1
			...	185	6	37
			...	186	4	13
		Total ...	.		49	4
5	Maralawadi .	Huyilappanahalli	36	70	4	6
			...	71	5	4
			...	72	3	34
			...	73	5	10
			...	74	4	25
			...	75	5	18
			...	76	3	39
			..	77	5	7
			...	78	4	20
			27	79	4	13
			...	80	4	10
			...	81	3	36
			...	82	3	32
			..	83	5	3
			...	84	4	22
			..	85	4	13
			...	86	3	36
			...	87	3	30
			...	88	4	4
			...	89	4	12
			...	90	4	4
			...	91	3	27
			...	92	4	21
		Total .	...	...	100	26
6	Maralawadi ...	Jakkasandra ..	64	114	4	22
			..	115	4	18
			..	116	4	11
			...	117	4	20
			..	118	3	28
			42	119	..	...
			64	120	4	...
			..	121	4	...
			64	122	3	34
			...	123	4	14
			...	124	4	15
			...	125	4	15
			...	126	4	19
			...	127	4	23
			...	128	4	6
			...	129	4	28
			...	130	4	27
			...	131	5	12
			..	132	4	39
			...	133	3	38
			..	134	3	36
				135	4	2
			42	136	6	10
			...	137	4	33
			...	138	3	39
			.	139	4	37
			...	140	3	39
			..	141	6	3
			..	142	5	2
			...	143	4	...
		Total ...	...	...	130	9

No. G. 3512-15—Mily. 172-15-17, dated 12th September 1917.

List A—*contd.*

Serial No.	Hobli	Village	In what survey number phoded	New survey number	Acres	Guntas
7	Maralawadi ...	Thokasandra ...	50	114	4	...
			...	115	6	12
			...	116	5	23
			...	117	3	25
			...	118	4	20
			...	119	5	30
			...	120	5	33
			...	121	7	8
			101	122	6	11
			...	123	5	6
			...	124	7	1
			...	125	4	8
			...	126	...	...
			...	127	..	...
		Total ...	...	...	65	27
8	Maralawadi ...	Yalachawadi ...	96	166	5	2
			...	167	4	32
			...	168	3	31
			...	169	5	27
			...	170	6	13
			...	171	6	5
			...	172	4	1
			...	173	3	33
			...	174	4	25
			...	175	5	10
			...	176	5	3
			...	177	5	27
			...	178	4	11
			...	179	4	1
			...	180	3	39
			...	181	4	4
			96	182	3	35
			...	183	3	30
			...	184	3	35
			...	185	3	35
			...	186	3	30
			...	187	5	28
			...	188	5	30
			...	189	5	6
			109	190	3	26
			...	191	4	23
			56	192	3	32
		Total ...	...	...	124	4
9	Maralawadi ...	Paduvanagere ...	19	182	5	11
			...	183	3	32
			...	184	4	31
			...	185	4	21
			...	186	4	4
			...	187	4	17
			...	188	4	23
			...	189	4	8
			...	190	4	...
			...	191	3	36
			...	192	4	3
			...	193	3	22
			...	194	3	25
			...	195	4	1
			...	196	6	3
			...	197	3	18
			...	198	5	25
			159	199	5	27
			...	200	4	10
			...	201	4	21
			...	202	5	2
			...	203	4	27
			...	204	3	33
			...	205	3	24
			...	206	5	29
			...	207	4	7
			...	208	5	2
			...	209	4	3
			...	210	6	15
		Total ...	...	..	191	...

Serial No.	Hobli	Village	In what survey number phoded	New survey number	Acres	Guntas
10	Maralawadi ...	Avarimala ..	201	283	3	14
			..	284	6	26
			...	285	7	7
			...	286	5	6
			...	287	3	10
			...	288	3	32
			85	289	1	22
			.	290	5	16
			.	291	5	33
			..	292	1	10
			...	293	6	13
			..	294	1	21
			10	295	6	14
			.	296	6	23
		Total			71	10
11	Maralawadi ...	Paduvanagere ...	...	52	15	10
				53	34	21
		Total ..	..	...	49	31
	Maralawadi .	Agara.. ...	.	78	5	27
			...	79	8	22
		Total ..	...	...	14	9
		Hobli Total ..	...	.	916	33
12	Kodihalli Hobli ...	Dodda Guli ..	55	110	4	37
			...	111	3	28
			.	112	3	3
			...	113	3	24
			...	114	3	26
			...	115	4	16
			..	116	3	36
			...	117	4	19
			...	118	5	27
			...	119	5	6
			...	120	4	16
			..	121	4	39
			.	122	4	36
			...	123	4	11
			...	124	6	15
			.	125	5	11
			..	126	4	35
			..	127	4	23
			55	128	4	7
			...	129	1	1
			..	130	4	29
			...	131	...	..
			...	132	4	15
			..	133	4	14
			...	134	3	37
			...	135	4	33
			...	136	6	21
		Total ...	..	...	119	8
		Total ...	..	..	1,800	17
		Survey No. 420 of the Kankanhalli and village ...	...	...	56	5
		Grand Total ...	...	...	1,856	14

No. G. 3512-15—Mily. 172-15-17, dated 12th September 1917.

LIST B.

Statement of lands available for approved Military Service in Alambadi S. I., Basavanhalli S. I. and Alambadi Kaval in Krishnarajpete Taluk.

Name of village	Survey No.	Extent of wet lands		Name of village	Survey No.	Extent of wet lands	
		Acres	Guntas			Acres	Guntas
Alambadi, S. I.... ...	236	1	1	Basavanahalli, S. I. ...	115	3	2
	237	1	19		114	3	31
	238	2	...		113	2	1
	239	1	..		50	3	...
	240	2	8		49	2	38
	241	1	19		48	3	...
	235	1	3		110	2	...
	234	1	7		111	3	...
	233	2	20		112	1	29
	241	1	26		105	2	4
	242	1	1		101	1	...
	243	1	20		103	1	...
	232	1	...		106	1	21
	245	1	7		107	1	...
	231	4	5		102	1	...
	240	4	7		101	1	1
	216	2	19		108	1	20
	229	1	25		109	4	5
	228	3	10		93	2	39
	227	2	2		92	2	6
	224	3	10		47	2	25
	221	2	2		57	2	38
	226	3	19				
	225	1	7		Extent of dry lands.		
	220	1	1				
	219	3	24	Alambadi Kaval ...	114	5	20
	208	1	7		115	4	35
	209	2	15		116	4	34
	210	1	10		117	6	..
	211	1	21		259	4	29
	212	1	...		105	4	2
	213	1	2		118	6	...
	214	2	.		258	4	...
	299	3	9		260	6	2
					261	3	30
					258	4	17
					104	5	...
					119	6	...
Basavanahalli	131	1	29		257	4	...
	58	1	17		256	5	...
	130	1	32		262	6	2
	129	1	17		267	4	...
	56	2	17		269	3	34
	128	1	8		270	4	11
	127	1	20		273	6	8
	55	2	1		95	5	3
	126	1	...		103	5	...
	125	1	12		120	6	...
	52	2	1		254	4	...
	124	1	3		255	5	...
	123	1	22		263	6	1
	51	2	21		266	4	...
	122	2	1		96	4	...
	120	1	20		102	5	...
	121	1	20		121	6	...
	119	1	...		253	4	...
	118	1	...		252	5	...
	117	4	3		265	4	...
	116	2	...		264	6	1
					274	5	3
					Village site.	5	...

ABSTRACT

		A.	G.
Alambadi S. I.	Wet lands	66	6
Basavanhalli S. I.	do	85	24
Alambadi Kaval	Dry lands	177	32
	Total ...	329	22

No. G. 3512-15—Mily. 172-15-17, dated 12th September 1917.

LIST C.

List of lands in the village of Krishnapur in the Hunsur Taluk available for grants for approved Military Service.

Serial No.	Wet			Dry		
	Survey No.	Extent		Survey No.	Extent	
		Acres	Guntas		Acres	Guntas
1	229	2	13	305	26	13
2	226	1	20			
3	225	1	20			
4	224	1	20			
5	223	1	20			
6	222	1	20			
7	232	3				
8	231	3				
9	230	3				
10	250	1	32			
11	249	2				
12	248	1	24			
13	247	2				
14	246	1	38			
15	245	2	4			
16	244	2				
17	252	2	20			
18	251	1	18			
19	269	1				
20	221	1	20			
21	220	1	14			
22	219	1	16			
23	218	1	20			
24	217	1	20			
25	216	1	20			
26	215		35	215		25
27	213	2	5			
28	236	3	10			
29	235	3				
30	234	2	31			
31	233	3				
32	243	1	37			
33	242	1	36			
34	241	2				
35	240	2				
36	239	2				
37	238	2				
38	237	2				
39	260	2	1			
40	259	2	20			
41	258	2	20			
42	257	2	20			
43	256	2	20			
44	255	2	14			
45	254	2	12			
46	253	2	14			
47	268		38			
48	267		37			
49	266		37			
50	265	1				
51	264	1				
52	263	1				
53	262	1				
54	261	1				
	Total	101	21	Total	26	38
	Grand Total	128	19	Grand Total		

No. G. 3712-70—Mily. 60-17-22, dated 15th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Order No. G. 2886-908—Mily. 60-17-5, dated the 31st August 1917, passing orders regarding the formation of Central and District Recruitment Committees.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 38, dated the 14th September 1917, from the Secretary, Central Recruitment Committee, forwarding a copy of the proceedings of the 1st meeting of the Committee and soliciting sanction to the following proposals contained therein :—

(1) That the bonus payable to recruits for the Mysore Infantry may be raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 and for the Mysore Horse from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

(2) That 25 per cent of the bonus may be paid to recruits after they are declared by the District Medical Officers to be physically fit and the balance in Bangalore after enlistment.

(3) That persons (whether officials or non-officials) bringing in recruits may be given rewards equal to one-half of the bonus payable to the recruits, 25 per cent thereof being payable on the recruits being passed fit by the District Medical Officers and the balance in Bangalore after enlistment.

(4) That the Presidents of the District Committees, except Bangalore, may be authorised to open concentration camps at District Headquarters to provide accommodation to persons coming for recruitment and feed them during their stay there.

(5) That the opening of a Central Concentration Camp at Bangalore to provide the recruits with board and lodging till they are enlisted may be sanctioned

(6) That the minimum age prescribed for recruits for the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers may be reduced from 17 to 16 and the maximum age raised from 22 to 25.

(7) That the Presidents of the District Recruitment Committees may be authorized to employ recruiting officers on a remuneration of Rs. 40 plus 15 per mensem each, if non-official gentlemen are not available for being placed in charge of recruiting parties or to depute officials already in service, arrangements being made for their duties at a cost not exceeding Rs. 55 per mensem in each case.

(8) That the Heads of Departments be instructed to place at the disposal of the Presidents of the District Recruitment Committees the services of such of their subordinates as may be required by the Deputy Commissioners for being employed as recruiting officers.

(9) That travelling allowance and batta may be paid to the members of the recruiting party on the following scale :—

Government Officers	...	Under the usual rates.
Retired Government Servants	...	What they were entitled to at the time of retirement.
Non-officials	...	(Whether members of the District Committees or not) batta not exceeding Re. 1 per day and mileage not exceeding 4 annas at the discretion of the Presidents.

(10) That the Presidents of the District Committees may be authorized to entertain such clerical and menial establishment as may be necessary at a monthly cost not exceeding the following scale :—

Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Kolar	...	Rs. 50 each
Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Hassan	...	„ 40 each

(11) That the Presidents of District Committees may be authorised to hire buildings for office and purchase a few articles of furniture, if necessary.

(12) That the Superintendent, Government Stationery Depot, may be authorized to comply with the supplemental indents for stationery that might be received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

No. G. 3712-70- MILY. 60-17-22, DATED 15TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

(13) That a permanent advance of Rs. 250 may be placed at the disposal of the Presidents of each of the District Committees and also a grant of Rs. 5,000 for Bangalore and Mysore and of Rs. 3,000 for each of the other districts for meeting all expenses during the current year.

(14) That the Central Recruitment Committee may be authorized to publish standing advertisements regarding recruits in all the Newspapers in the State and to print and publish leaflets in Kanarese and Urudu and illustrated posters.

(15) That men in Government service joining the Army may be given such leave with allowances as they may be entitled to and in continuation, leave without pay and if they are sent on active service, they may be given half pay for the whole period in addition to what they would get for Military Service.

(16) That bonuses for recruits and rewards for persons bringing in recruits may be fixed as follows :—

British

	Bonus	Reward
	Rs	Rs.
Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners	50 each	25 each
Muleteers and Followers	10	5

Mysore

	Rs.	Rs.
Infantry	25	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Cavalry . . .	50	25
Transport Corps .	25	$12\frac{1}{2}$

(17) That rewards payable to the persons bringing in recruits for the British Indian Army may be met by the Mysore Government

(18) That travelling allowance may be allowed to the members of the Central and District Committees for attending the meetings on the scale allowed for members of the District Boards, provided they are not in other capacities entitled to higher rates, in which case such higher rates may be allowed

(19) That a special grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for meeting all the items of expenditure connected with the recruiting operations may be made

(20) That the Superintendent, Government Press, may be instructed to print and supply the necessary forms, proceedings, leaflets, etc, which might be sent to him by the Central Committee.

Order No. G. 3712-70—Mily. 60-17-22, dated 15th September 1917.

The proposals of the Committee contained in clauses 1 to 5 and 7 to 20 *supra* are sanctioned.

2. Separate orders will be passed regarding the proposal contained in clause 6.

3. The grant of one lakh will be met for the present by reappropriation from the provisions aggregating three lakhs in the current year's army budget, *viz.*, for Field Service charges under Imperial Service Regiment and Mobilization Equipment under Imperial Service Transport Corps.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller to Government (through Branch II).
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Secretary, Central Recruitment Committee
The Presidents of the District Committees.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Superintendent, Government Press and Stationery

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 3475-84—GEOL. 149-16-8, DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Report of the Inspector of Explosives for the year 1916, received with letter No. 3509, dated 15th June 1917, from the Director (in charge), Department of Mines and Geology.

Order No. G. 3475-84—Geol. 149-16-8, dated 11th September 1917.

Recorded.

2. Owing to the difficulty experienced, as a result of the war conditions, in the import of explosives from Scotland, supplies were obtained through the kind offices of the Government of India from South Africa. By this arrangement what might have been a source of serious inconvenience to the Gold Mining Industry of the State was averted.

3. During the year under review, two magazines were constructed, one by the Nundydroog Mining Company, Limited, and the other by the Mysore Gold Mining Company. The latter building, which has a storing capacity of 26,000 lbs., is stated to be one of the best on the Kolar Gold Field.

4. It is satisfactory that the magazines were generally in good order and it is hoped that the few minor defects noticed by the Inspector and referred to in para 7 of his report will be rectified soon.

5. The total number of licenses issued during the year was 281 as against 301 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the issue of a smaller number of licenses under Form B in the Districts of Kolar, Mysore, Bangalore and Chitaldrug, and under Form D in the Hassan District.

6. It is reported that unnecessary delay occurs in granting licenses as a result of referring applications to the Police for enquiry and report. The District Magistrates will be requested to see that no avoidable delay occurs in the disposal of such applications.

7. The percentage of explosives premises inspected by the Magistracy and the Police during the year was only 54·98 for the whole State. In four districts sufficient attention was not paid to these inspections, the percentage having been so low as 13·79 in Kolar. It is hoped that the inspection of premises specially in out-of-the-way stations will receive greater attention in future.

8. The only serious case of theft that took place during the year was that which occurred in the Public Works Department Magazine at Belagola in April 1916, when 150 pounds of dynamite and 3,565 detonators were stolen and it is to be regretted that the offence remains undetected.

9. The number of persons killed and injured, as a result of the handling of explosives, was 10 and 22 in 1916, as against 12 and 18 in 1915, and as usual the largest number was contributed by the Kolar Gold Field. The number of persons prosecuted during the year for causing accidents was 5, of which 4 were convicted; and the number prosecuted for theft of explosives was also 5 and all of them were convicted.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Offg. Director, Department of Mines and Geology.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The District Magistrates of Districts
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. B

No. G. 3712-70– Mily. 60-17-22, dated 15th September 1917.

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Mysore

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(19) That a special grant of Rs 1,00,000 for meeting all the items of expenditure connected with the recruiting operations may be made

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C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller to Government (through Branch II).
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Secretary, Central Recruitment Committee.
The Presidents of the District Committees.
The Heads of Departments
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Superintendent, Government Press and Stationery.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 3475-84—Geol. 149-16-8, dated 11th September 1917.

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7. The percentage of explosives premises inspected by the Magistracy and the Police during the year was only 54·98 for the whole State. In four districts sufficient attention was not paid to these inspections, the percentage having been so low as 13·79 in Kolar. It is hoped that the inspection of premises specially in out-of-the-way stations will receive greater attention in future.

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C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Offg. Director, Department of Mines and Geology.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The District Magistrates of Districts
PRESS TABLE.

The Indian Defence Force

No. G. 2987-3027—G. M. 548-16-105, DATED 1ST SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 2987-3027—G. M. 548-16-105, dated 1st September 1917.

When a Mysore Government servant, who is enrolled as a member of the Indian Defence Force under the Government of India Act, III of 1917, is required to be deputed to undergo preliminary or periodical training at a camp situated outside his local charge, he will be granted special casual leave for a period not exceeding one month but such period shall not count against the aggregate of casual leave, for which he is ordinarily eligible.

During these short periods of absence it should, except in special circumstances, be possible to manage without appointing a substitute to perform the duties of the absentee.

2. When the period of absence exceeds one month, the officer may be granted privilege or other leave to which he is entitled, for such additional period of absence.

3. In the case of Government servants, who are deputed to undergo special courses of instruction, as distinguished from the ordinary preliminary or periodical training, the same rule will apply. But if local arrangements cannot be made and it is necessary to appoint a substitute to perform the duties of the absent officer, specific orders of Government should be obtained before the officer is allowed to take up the special course.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.

Exd.—C. R.

Khedda Camp at Budipadaga.

No. G. 3088-98 / G. M. 272-17-1

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated 3rd September 1917.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The accompanying memorandum of arrangements to be made in connection with the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and Party to the Khedda Camp at Budipadaga in Chamrajnagar Taluk in November 1917, is communicated to the undermentioned officers for information and favour of necessary further action.

2. Mr. C. Venkata Rao, Assistant to the Chief Commandant, will be in charge of the arrangements connected with the camp, in addition to his present duties, under the orders of the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja. The Chief Commandant is requested to direct Mr. C. Venkata Rao to report himself to the Private Secretary as soon as possible.

3. The officers concerned are requested to send up estimates of expenditure to be incurred in respect of the several items of work entrusted to them, for the sanction of Government before the 15th September 1917.

By Order,
B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Chief Electrical Engineer of Mysore.
The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
Mr. C. Venkata Rao, Assistant to the Chief Commandant.

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 3088-98--G. M. 272-17-1, DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1917.

Memorandum of arrangements to be made in connection with the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and Party to the Khedda Camp at Budipadaga in Chamrajnagar Taluk in November 1917.

Serial No.	Items	Details	Officers responsible	Remarks
1	Party ...	His Highness the Maharaja	...	
		His Highness the Yuvaraja	. .	
		Her Highness the Maharani, C.I., and the Princesses	... . .	
		His Highness the Maharaja, Gaekwar ...	...	
		Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda and Party	...	
		Staff officers of His Highness the Maharaja, Gaekwar ...	...	
		Colonel and Mrs. McGann	...	
		Mrs. Irvine ...	...	
		Mr. R. H. Campbell ...	...	
2	Accommodation			
	(*a*) Tents and Furniture ...	2 Single poles for His Highness the Maharaja...		
		1 Single pole for His Highness the Yuvaraja...		
		2 Double poles for Her Highness and Zenana party (living) . .		Floors of all the Double and Single pole tents to be tiled.
		1 Single pole for Her Highness (sitting) ...		
		6 Swiss cottages for staff officers	Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja in consultation with the Chief Engineer	Arrangements should be made to send the tents by the end of September 1917.
		1 Single pole for His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda .		Complete set of furniture should be sent to all the tents in good time from the Government House.
		Forest Lodge for Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda ...		
		4 Swiss Cottages for the Baroda Officers ...		
		1 Mess Tent ...		
		1 Single pole for Colonel and Mrs. McGann ...		
		1 Swiss Cottage for Mrs. Irvine		
		1 Swiss Cottage for Mr. R. H. Campbell ...		
		4 Swiss Cottages and 20 Rowties (spare) ...		
	(*b*) Sheds ...	for 20 motors ...		
		for 10 Palace cows with calves		
		for 8 Palace horses ...	The Executive Engineer, Mysore District	* Designs to be obtained from the Huzur Secretary.
		for Khas Bidadi* ...		
		for Her Highness the Maharani, C. I.		
		for Thombar Bidadi ...		
		for Brahmin Bidadi ...		

No. G. 3088-98—G. M. 272-17-1, DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER 1917.

Serial No.	Items	Details	Officers responsible	Remarks
3	Dak arrangements.	Six bullock transport carts and six bamboo carts for carrying light lug gage and supplies from Mysore to Camp	The Chief Commandant	The date from which the carts are required will be intimated by the Private Secretary to H. H the Maharaja.
		Six Bullock Tongas for the use of the Party in Camp	Do .	
		One Government Lorry	The Private Secretary to the Dewan	Arrangements should be made to place this entirely at the disposal of the Superintendent, Government House, for the conveyance of daily supplies to camp.
4	Medical aid ...	Deputation of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for duty from the 1st October 1917 at the camp with necessary stock of medicines	The Senior Surgeon	
5	Sanitation ...	Deputation of the required number of scavengers and sweepers to the camp in charge of a Sanitary Inspector to look after sanitation, a week previous to the arrival of the party	The Sanitary Commissioner	
6	Lighting ...	Sending the new Portable Generator set for lighting the whole camp with the requisite staff	The Chief Electrical Engineer	
		Keeping a sufficient number of Kitson lamps in readiness against emergencies	Mr. C. Venkata Rao	
7	Catering arrangements	Arrangements both at Mysore and at the Khedda Camp	The Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja	
8	Supplies and services	(*a*) General supplies and provisions Fifty cows for supply of milk	The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore	A list of provisions required for the different bidadies will be forwarded to the Amildar in due course. The rates should be settled beforehand.
		(*b*) Coolies for pitching tents	Do ...	
		(*c*) One-hundred and fifty bundles of paddy straw	Do ...	
		(*d*) Tents, pegs and dry fuel	District Forest Officer, Mysore, under the instructions of the Conservator	

No. G. 3072-80—G. M. 115-15-98, dated 3rd September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 3072-80—G. M. 115-15-98, dated 3rd September 1917.

Government direct that Municipal Councils should hereafter subscribe for copies of the *Mysore Gazette* if they require any, but the free supply of the Gazette to the institutions now enjoying the concession will not be withdrawn.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.
In charge, Gen. Dept.

To—The Presidents, City Municipal Council, Bangalore and Mysore.
The Presidents of Municipalities.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

Exd.—C. R.

No. G. 3222-8—G. M. 243-17-3, DATED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 3222-8—G. M. 243-17-3, dated 7th September 1917.

Mr. B. Narainswami Iyengar, B.A., B.L., Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, is, with effect from the 1st October 1917, placed on Special Duty in connection with the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Indian guests during the ensuing Dasara celebrations and also for the meetings of the Representative Assembly.

2. Gentlemen invited to Mysore as guests are requested to be good enough to place themselves in communication with that officer for any information or assistance they may require in connection with accommodation, conveyance, etc., at Mysore.

3. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the President, Mysore City Municipal Council, the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, and the Palace Controller are requested to be good enough to render all reasonable help to the Officer on Special Duty.

B. RAMASWAMAIYA,
Offg Rev. Secy. to Govt., in charge, Gen. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The President, Mysore City Municipal Council.
The Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, through the Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Palace Controller in Mysore.
The Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
Mr. B. Narainswami Iyengar, Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat.
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C.R.

Temporary Employment of Europeans.

Extract from D. O. letter No. 52-C.—180, dated the 25th April 1917, from the Hon'ble the Resident, to the Dewan.

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2. "I take this opportunity of also requesting that when the Durbar proposes to employ Europeans or others for whose employment the sanction either of the Government of India or of the Resident is required, I may be informed well in advance of the Durbar's wishes."

Extract from letter No. 4910, dated the 11th May 1917, from the Dewan, to the Hon'ble the Resident.

"With reference to your second point, the Durbar would only remark that casual consultations of the kind under reference for a few days (the actual residence within the State in the present case did not exceed four days) do not, in their opinion, amount to employment in their service."

Extract from letter No. 89—C., dated the 30th July 1917, from the Hon'ble the Resident, to the Dewan.

"Under the latest resolution (of the Government of India) on the subject, the temporary employment of a European purely as a professional adviser on payment of a fee does not call for official sanction."

Memo No. G. 3458-63 / G. M. 282-17-1

GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
Dated Bangalore, 11th September 1917.

The above extracts are forwarded to the Secretaries to Government for information.

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

Exd—C. R.

Check Register.

No. G. 3569-619—G. M. 264-16-14, DATED 13TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 3497-545—G. F. 144-16, dated the 22nd December 1916, authorizing Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts to avail themselves of casual leave for a period not exceeding five days at a time without the previous sanction of Government and directing that the date of departure and return from leave should be reported for the information of Government.

2. Letter No Fl 4963—G. F. 144-16, dated the 6th March 1917, intimating to the Comptroller that under the procedure sanctioned in Government Order No Fl. 3497-545—G. F 144-16, dated the 22nd December 1916, regarding casual leave, the Register of Casual Leave of the Officers concerned, hitherto maintained in the Comptroller's Office need no longer be kept.

Order No. G. 3569-619—G. M. 264-16-14, dated 13th September 1917.

Government are pleased to direct that, in future, a check register be maintained in the office of the authority who sanctions the leave.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Genl. Dept.

To—The Comptroller to Government.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretaries to Government

Exd- C R

No. G. 3923-73—G. M. 228-17-5, DATED 18TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No 35, dated the 15th August 1917, from the Superintendent, Government Stamp Manufactory, reporting that 834 sheets of 24 labels each of the new Mysore War Fund Stamps have been printed, and requesting that the stamps may be caused to be sold to the public through the Stamp Vendors

Order No. G. 3923-73—G. M. 228-17-5, dated 18th September 1917.

With a view to benefit the Red Cross Fund, the issue of the Mysore War Stamps referred to above is authorised, and in order that there may be a wide sale the price of each stamp has been fixed at only half an anna.

The stamps will be sold through the agency of the Stamp Vendors who may be given commission on the same scale, on which it is allowed for the sale of general stamps. The Commissioner of Stamps is requested to issue necessary instructions in the matter. The stamps required may be obtained on indent from the Superintendent, Government Stamp Manufactory.

Necessary advertisements to stimulate the rapid sale on a large scale of the stamps in question, will be published by the Superintendent, Government Stamp Manufactory in the *Mysore Gazette* and in some of the local newspapers.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Superintendent, Government Stamp Manufactory.
The Comptroller to Government
The Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts

Exd.—C R.

S. O. **Representative Assembly.**

No. G. 4194-201—G. M. 399-15-11, DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Subject No. 236 of the Representative Assembly of 1915, containing the following suggestions in respect of the rules for the election of members to the Representative Assembly :—

(*a*) Maintenance of a ledger in each taluk showing the amount of Municipal tax and land revenue paid by each individual so as to ensure correct preparation of lists of persons qualified for voting and for election ·

(*b*) Intimation to voters and members of changes in the rules ;

(*c*) Division of taluk into three circles for election of a member from each ;

(*d*) Modification of the existing rules to allow of different classes and bodies returning a member to the Assembly and the discontinuance of the privilege to certain Associations of returning members to the Assembly in proportion to the number of members in the Association.

2. The following letters from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, submitting their opinions on the above representations.

1. No 712, dated 4th May 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District

2. No. 432, dated 3rd May 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

3. No. 542, dated 15th May 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

4. No. 442-5, dated 30th May 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.

5. No. H C. S. (Rev.), dated 16th July 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.

6. No. D. Dis. 11--16-17, dated 1st August 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.

7. No. D. Dis 167, dated 23rd September 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District.

8. No D. Dis 571-16, dated 30th March 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

Order No. G. 4194-201—G. M. 399-15-11, dated 26th September 1917.

After a careful consideration of the suggestions and the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners, Government are pleased to observe as follows:—

2. It is unnecessary to maintain any ledger of individuals in each taluk as it serves no useful purpose. Persons interested in voting and those who propose to seek election are expected to scrutinise the lists of candidates published in the *Mysore Gazette* and to bring errors and omissions to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners with a view to a proper revision of the lists. In order to allow of sufficient time for the purpose, Government are pleased to direct that the lists which are now required to be published not later than the 15th day of *Vaisakha* may be published before the end of *Phalguna* and that objections and suggestions in respect of the lists may be filed before the end of *Chaitra*, so that the same may be disposed of before the end of *Vaisakha*. Rule 5 of the rules published with Notification No. G. 10156—G. R. 33-14-1, dated 22nd March 1915, will be revised accordingly and notified in the Gazette.

3. It is not practicable to intimate changes in the rules to each person individually. Any changes made will be duly notified in the Gazette for public information.

No. G. 4194-201—G. M. 399-15-11, DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

4. Government do not see any necessity for dividing a taluk into three circles as proposed for election purposes. The present practice under which the taluk as a whole elects members will continue.

5. The constitution of agriculturists, Inamdars and merchants into separate electorates is unnecessary. The statement of the members, who mooted the subject referred to above, that certain Associations are accorded the privilege of returning more than one member to the Assembly in proportion to the number of members in the Association, is incorrect. Their attention will be invited to rule 8 (*c*) of the rules for the election of members.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts for information and communication to the Representative Assembly Members.

PRESS TABLE

Exd.—C. R.

No. 3333-45—Edn. 103-15-7, dated 27th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Proceedings No. 2560-70—Edn. 66-14, dated the 26th January 1915, appointing a Special Committee to consider the question of Sanskrit Education in the State in all its aspects and to submit its opinion to Government so as to enable them to determine on what lines that education should be conducted in future so as to promote real scholarship and attract deserving students.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 276, dated the 25th January 1916, from the Secretary of the Special Committee, submitting a copy of the Committee's report (Printed as annexure.)

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 2889, dated 7th February 1917, from the Registrar of the Mysore University, submitting the opinion of the University Council on the subject.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No 1061, dated the 2nd April 1917, from the Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore, stating that the Swamies of the marginally noted Mathas have agreed to contribute the sums noted against their names and that the amount may be used for the grant of a few scholarships and requesting that early orders of Government may be passed in the matter.

Sri Kudli Sringeri Matha	Rs 840 a year.
Sri Ahobila Matha	,, 100 ,,
Sri Krishnananda Matha at Mulbagal	,, 25 ,,

Order No. 3333-45—Edn. 103-15-7, dated 27th September 1917.

With a view to determine the lines on which Sanskrit Education should be conducted in future so as to attract deserving students and ensure real scholarship, the Government appointed a Committee consisting of the marginally noted gentlemen to consider the subject in all its aspects and in submitting their opinion they were further desired to deal with the following questions arising in that connection:—

Rajamantra Pravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, C I E.,	President.
Dewan Bahadur Mr. J. S. Chakravarti.	Members
Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav.	
Praktana Vimarsa Vichakshana Mr. R. Narasimhachar.	
Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao	
Mr. V. N. Narasimha Iyengar	
Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao.	
Mr. A. Mahadeva Sastri.	Secretary

(i) Whether it is sufficient to have one central institution located in Mysore or whether there should be two separate institutions in Mysore and Bangalore as at present;

(ii) If there are to be two, what their mutual relation should be.

Proposals were also called for the reorganization of the Mysore and Bangalore colleges determining the number of teachers and other staff to be employed and the salaries to be given to them and regulating the grant of scholarships and other facilities to students.

2. The Committee have examined the subject in all its bearings and have embodied their recommendations in a comprehensive report dealing with the question under the following main divisions:—

I.—*Sanskrit education in all its aspects.*

(i) Sanskrit education in general or mixed schools, *i.e.*, those in which Sanskrit is taught along with English or Kannada.

(ii) Sanskrit education in exclusive Sanskrit Schools.

II.—*Reorganization of the Bangalore and Mysore Sanskrit Colleges.*

3. The recommendations of the Committee are summarised at para 37 of the report.

As regards the mixed schools, the Committee are of opinion that—

(i) an elementary course of Sanskrit should be made compulsory in the IV and V Forms in the case of Hindu students and optional in the VI Form; or Sanskrit should made an alternative subject to the vernacular in the compulsory group of subjects, throughout from the Lower Secondary up to B.A.,

No. 3333-45—Edn. 103-15-7, dated 27th September 1917.

(ii) a graduated series of Sanskrit text-books should be compiled for use in elementary stages to make the Sanskrit study easier and more rational; and

(iii) Sanskrit in the early stages should be taught according to improved methods.

4. With respect to the first of these recommendations, effect has already been given to the course suggested and Sanskrit has been made an alternative subject both in the School Final Classes and in the second language branch of the University. As regards the compilation of more suitable text-books and the introduction of improved methods of teaching in the earlier stages, the Inspector-General of Education is requested to give his early attention to the matter and submit definite proposals to Government.

5. In the case of the exclusive Sanskrit Schools, the Committee are of opinion that—

(i) subjects of general education such as Arithmetic, Geography, History and Elementary Science should form an integral part of the curricula of the Primary and Secondary Sanskrit Schools;

(ii) English language up to the Matriculation standard should form part of the secondary education in Sanskrit Schools; and

(iii) students not taking up English in Sanskrit Secondary Schools and Colleges should study one of the Vocational subjects such as, (*a*) Puranic Exposition and worship, (*b*) Smartha Prayoga, (*c*) Srouta Prayoga, (*d*) Temple worship.

6. Curricula of studies based on the above recommendations are also submitted for the approval of Government. The Government consider that a liberalization of education on the lines suggested is a desirable improvement, provided care is taken that Sanskrit receives the first attention and the other subjects are treated as subsidiaries. Besides the two Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore, there are 35 aided institutions spread over the State with varying standards of efficiency and equipment, and it appears to be highly desirable to introduce a fixed standard to which they will have to work up. The Government are accordingly pleased to give their general approval to the curricula noted at Appendix C of the report, and to sanction their introduction into the Sanskrit Schools of the State with such alterations as may be considered necessary in the individual circumstances of these schools. The new curricula will, however, be introduced in the primary and secondary sections of the Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore as soon as possible after the reorganization of these Colleges is effected.

7. As regards the course of studies in the Collegiate Classes, the Committee recommend that the Vidwat Courses of the Mysore College should be remodelled on the basis of the syllabus for the Siromani Examinations of the Madras University with certain changes necessitated by local conditions and that in addition a higher course of post-graduate study or a Mahavidwat course should be instituted which will give the student a mastery over his special subject. The Committee have drawn up a syllabus for these courses and they recommend that a strong board to supervise the studies and the examinations should be constituted with a view to maintain unimpaired the standards to be aimed at. They further recommend that these Colleges may be affiliated to the Mysore University in its special faculty of Sanskrit studies and that in that case the final examinations for diplomas may be conducted by the governing body of the University.

8. The University Council to whom these recommendations of the Committee were referred for opinion, have approved of the recommendations of the Committee but postponed the establishment of a Faculty of Oriental Learning for future consideration.

9. The Government are accordingly pleased to approve the syllabus framed for the Vidwat and Mahavidwat courses. Classes for these courses will be opened with effect from the next scholastic year but students under the old curricula will be allowed to complete their courses and sit for the Vidwat Examination under the old rules until 1921.

10. As regards the facilities and encouragement that should be offered to the students, the Committee recommend that—

(i) students of the primary and secondary departments should be encouraged by being given small scholarships and prizes and by free supply of books to a certain percentage of students;

(ii) students in the College Department should be given such stipends as will cover their boarding charges and contingent expenses;

(iii) four fellowships should be granted to post Vidwat students studying for the Mahavidwat course;

(iv) four stipends should be granted for prosecuting post-vidwat studies in Tarka, Vyakarana, Sankhya and Yoga outside Mysore, and

(v) the graduates of the Anglo-Sanskrit Section of the Colleges should be regarded for purposes of public employment (including admission to the Mysore Civil Service Examination) as equivalent to pass B. A. graduates of the Madras University, and the lower tests in the course of Sanskrit studies—such as the primary, the lower secondary, the school final and the intermediate—may be regarded as equivalent for public employment to the corresponding tests of the General Education Department and the University.

11. The scheme of scholarships and prizes is well considered and the Government are pleased to accord to it their general approval but special sanction will have to be obtained from time to time for the actual expenditure under this head. As regards the proposal to throw open the public service to qualified men under the new scheme, Government are of opinion that the question of the recognition to be given to diplomas granted under the revised scheme of Sanskrit Education as far as eligibility for admission to Government Service is concerned may be reserved for future consideration.

12. Regarding the reorganization of the Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges, the Committee consider that the Mysore College should be the chief seat of advanced Sanskrit Education, to which the Bangalore College should be affiliated, that the Mysore Sanskrit College should be equipped with a very efficient staff composed of a competent Principal and well-qualified Professors to teach the advanced courses in the subjects of Sahitya, Veda, Mimamsa, Vedantha (Adwaita, Visistadwaita and Dwaita), Tarka, Vyakarana, Dharmasastra and Jyotisha, that it is enough to equip the Bangalore Sanskrit College with a staff competent to teach Sahitya up to the highest standard, the Shastras such as Vyakarana and Tarka being taught as subsidiary subjects. The staff and pay proposed by the Committee are given at Appendix (H) of the report, and Appendix (I) gives the estimated total cost of the whole proposals involving an addition to the annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 24,245 rising to a maximum of Rs. 36,065.

13. The proposals for the reorganization of the two Colleges are well considered and Government are pleased to sanction the same as also the provisions made for scholarships, prizes, grants, examination expenses, etc., in Appendix (J) of the report. Necessary provision should be made in the budget of future years.

14. Now that the University have postponed the introduction of an Oriental Faculty, the recommendations of the Committee regarding the management of the Colleges and the supervision of the examinations have to be modified to some extent. Considering the origin and past history of these two Colleges, Government consider that it is inexpedient to make any material changes in the system of management. The College at Bangalore however should be brought into line with the Mysore College and a Committee of seven members, comprised partly of gentlemen evincing active interest in the advancement of Sanskrit learning and partly of Sanskrit Pandit's should be constituted with the Muzrai Superintendent as the President and the College Adhyaksha as Secretary. The Muzrai Superintendent should submit the personnel of the Committee at an early date for the sanction of Government.

15. In addition to these Committees of management, the Government agree with the Committee in thinking that there should be a strong independent Board

No. 3333-45—Edn. 103-15-7, dated 27th September 1917.

to supervise the examinations and see that the standard of qualification of the candidates is properly maintained. This Board should consist of:—

(i) the two Presidents of the Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore;
(ii) the two Adhyakshas of these Colleges;
(iii) the Adhyaksha of the Sanskrit College at Melkote;
(iv) the Professor of Sanskrit in the Maharaja's College at Mysore; and
(v) three members to be selected by Government from the Mahavidwans and other learned Sanskrit scholars in and out of Mysore.

16. It shall be the duty of this Board when constituted:—

(i) to order examinations in conformity with the sanctioned rules and to fix the dates for holding them;
(ii) to appoint examiners and, if necessary, to remove them and to fix their fees, emoluments, travelling and other allowances and to arrange for moderation when necessary;
(iii) to declare the results of the examinations and to recommend for diplomas, certificates, prizes, scholarships and stipends based upon such results in conformity with the rules; and
(iv) to watch generally the course of instruction in the Colleges and to recommend any change which may be required in the courses of studies or text-books prescribed.

17. Government are glad to note that the Swamies of the Sri Kudli Sringeri, Sri Ahobila and Sri Krishnananda Mathas have agreed to contribute a total sum of Rs. 965 per year for Sanskrit Education in the State, and it is hoped that many other institutions having the interest of Sanskrit learning at heart will also come forward with substantial help. These amounts and any other contribution which may be made hereafter will be utilized for the grant of scholarships to deserving students, such scholars being called after the Matha subscribing and granted agreeably to any conditions which may be stipulated by the grantors. The Muzrai Superintendent should arrange to have these amounts duly recovered every year from the Mathas concerned and credited to the scholarship fund of these Colleges.

18. In conclusion, the Government are pleased to acknowledge with appreciation the labour and time spent by the Members of the Committee in their exhaustive enquiry into this important question and to convey their thanks for the excellent report in which their recommendations have been lucidly set forth.

P. G. D'SOUZA.
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Registrar of the Mysore University
The Inspector General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore through Branch II
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore
The Palace Controller in Mysore
The Members of the Committee.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 3333-45—Edn. 103-15-7, dated 27th September 1917.

No. 276, Mysore, 25th February 1916, from A. Mahadeva Sastri, Esq., B.A., Curator Government Oriental Library, Mysore, and Secretary to the Committee of Sanskrit Education, to P. G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., Officiating Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture, Bangalore.

Under the direction of Rajamantrapravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, C.I.E., President of the Committee of Sanskrit Education, appointed in the Government Order No. 2560-70—Edn. 66-14, dated 26th January 1915, I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Committee for favour of early consideration and orders of Government so that the scheme therein formulated may be brought into effect at the beginning of the next official year.

2. I am further desired to state that this report embodies the unanimous resolutions of the members of the Committee on all questions save one—namely; that of making Sanskrit study compulsory in the IV and V Forms of the High Schools—on which there was a very sharp division of opinion at first. As will be seen from the report, the question was discussed four times,—at the first, second, third and seventh meetings of the Committee,—and the Committee arrived at varying conclusions on the several occasions. The Committee's resolution in para 6 of the report, making an elementary course of Sanskrit compulsory for all Hindu students in the IV and V Forms of High Schools, embodies the final conclusion arrived at by the majority of the members, while the alternative recommendation at the end of para 7 as to placing Sanskrit on a par with the Vernacular—as an alternative to it among compulsory subjects—was agreed upon on a further consideration of the question at the last or seventh meeting. The President, however, has reserved his opinion on the question, and Mr. V. N. Narasimha Iyengar, who was absent from the third and final meetings, has written to say that he cannot "agree to making the study of Sanskrit compulsory on all Hindus in the two High School Classes." Mr. Shama Rao, in a separate letter written to me after the last meeting, desires me to send up to Government the following as his final opinion on the question:—

"On subsequent consideration, I find that it is not advisable nor feasible to make Sanskrit compulsory in any of the schools for general education. It may be allowed as an optional subject as it is at present. It labours now, however, under a handicap inasmuch as Kannada composition is insisted on for the Lower Secondary as well as the School Final Examinations and boys in English Schools are thereby apt to consider that they have to learn three languages. My own opinion is that in the case of Sanskrit pupils, Kannada Composition may be dropped as a subject for the public examinations, it being, however, retained as a subject for the class examinations."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SANSKRIT EDUCATION.

The Committee met seven times on the following dates:—

26th February, 7th May, 25th May, 28th June, 25th July, 30th August 1915, and 3rd February 1916.

Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, being away on leave, was absent from the first meeting, Mr. R. Narasimhachar from the second and third meetings, and Mr. V. N. Narasimha Iyengar from the third, fifth, sixth, and seventh meetings.

After the sixth meeting a draft report of the whole of the Committee's proceedings was printed in English (and an abstract of it in Kanarese) and circulated to the members of this Committee and of the Education Committee of the Economic Conference and also to some select Sanskrit Pandits and Anglo-Sanskrit Scholars, outside the Committee, in Mysore, Bangalore and Madras, and suggestions for the improvement of the scheme were invited. The Education Committee of the Economic Conference were of opinion that the scheme had been drawn up with great care and that it might be adopted. Some valuable suggestions were received from the scholars consulted and they were all duly considered by this Committee at the last meeting, this final report embodying the modifications introduced into the draft report as a result of the discussion.

2. The proceeding began with reading the Government Order constituting the Committee (*vide* Appendix A), and then the Committee proceeded to settle the several heads under which the subjects covered by the Government Order might be discussed. After some discussion, the Committee resolved to consider the whole subject under the following heads:—

I. Sanskrit Education in all Aspects:

(i) *Sanskrit Education in General or Mixed Schools* (*i.e.*, those in which Sanskrit is taught along with English or Kannada):

(*a*) Can Sanskrit Education be made compulsory in all general schools or in general schools of a certain kind?

(*b*) Can the study of Sanskrit be made more popular by any alteration of curricula, etc., in general schools below the College standard?

(ii) *Sanskrit Education in exclusive Sanskrit Schools*:

(*a*) How far should General Education (in English or Kannada) be added?

(*b*) If General Education be added, where should it begin and where end?

(*c*) Should English be added in Sanskrit Schools and Colleges, and up to what stage?

(*d*) What facilities should be afforded to the students by way of feeding and awarding scholarships and prizes?

(*e*) Reorganisation of courses of study in Sanskrit.

(*f*) Better methods of teaching Sanskrit in elementary stages.

II. Reorganisation of the Bangalore and Mysore Sanskrit Colleges.

GENERAL SCHOOLS.

Compulsory Sanskrit Study.

3. As regards the teaching of Sanskrit in General Schools, the first question raised was, whether Sanskrit study could be made compulsory at any stage in them At the first meeting the Committee decided against making Sanskrit study compulsory in General Schools, for this reason, among others, that the subject had already been considered at some length in the Education Department and met with an adverse decision. The primary reason that weighed in the mind of the Committee against it was that the non-Brahmins would be placed at a disadvantage and would feel discouraged by this addition of a difficult subject of study to their scholastic education which already appears to be a heavy burden to them as most of them have but recently begun to seek any kind of scholastic education. The Committee was, however, for affording all facilities for Sanskrit study in General Schools, where a sufficient number of students volunteer to study Sanskrit, and accordingly passed the following resolution:—

"Sanskrit cannot be made compulsory in General Schools. But where students in sufficient number elect to study Sanskrit, a Sanskrit teacher should be employed."

4. To see how the matter actually stood in this respect, the Committee requested the Inspector-General of Education to furnish a statement shewing the number of students studying Sanskrit in all the General Schools. According to this statement. 2,328 boys and girls were studying Sanskrit in General Schools of all grades—Colleges, High Schools, A.-V. Schools and Kannada Schools.

5. At the second meeting of the Committee, Mr. Chakravarti, who was absent from the first meeting at which the above resolution was passed, brought up the subject before the Committee for reconsideration. In his opinion every educated Hindu should have an elementary knowledge of Sanskrit to be able to understand the meaning of his daily prayers, his *Samskara Mantras*, and ordinary Puranas and other sacred books. He accordingly proposed that it was desirable to make an elementary course of Sanskrit compulsory in the three High School classes by omitting one of the present obligatory subjects. He cited the practice of the Bombay and Calcutta Univerisities in support of his proposition, and said that what was possible in Bombay and Bengal ought to be possible in Mysore also. Mr. Chakravarti pointed out that on the previous occasion, in 1909, when, on a representation being made by him, the subject was considered by the Education Department, two objections were raised against the proposal, *viz.*, that it would be a handicap on non-Brahmins and that the study of Kannada would suffer. These objections, he said, were based on misapprehension. The student, whether Brahmin or non-Brahmin, who had studied Kannada up to the Lower Secondary Standard, cannot find Sanskrit too hard, as there is a large percentage of Sanskrit words even in the ordinary spoken or written Kannada. As regards Kannada, Sanskrit study, instead of injuriously affecting Kannada study, would improve the students' Kannada composition by supplying him with a richer vocabulary and ensuring a correct spelling of Sanskrit words so largely employed in Kannada speaking and writing. It was further urged that the moral value of the study of Sanskrit, which acts as a link between different sections in the people deriving all their better aspirations from sacred writings written in that language, would far outweigh any difficulties that might be met at the initial stages of the introduction of this compulsory measure. On the other side, the proposal was objected to on the grounds already adduced at the first meeting, and it was further urged that it was not expedient to remove from the curriculum any of the existing compulsory subjects to make room for Sanskrit, while to add Sanskrit would be to further increase the burden on the students. A free discussion of the subject led to no consensus of opinion, and the balance of opinion seemed to be against the proposition. A division having been called for by the proposer, Messrs. Chakravarti, Ramakrishna Rao, and Mahadeva Sastri declared *for* the proposition while Messrs. K. Srinivasa Rao, M. Shama Rao, and V. N. Narasimha Iyengar voted *against* it. The President also was against the proposition.

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6. The question was again brought up by Mr. Chakravarti for discussion at the third meeting. Mr. Shama Rao said that the talks he had had in the meantime with the parents of the several classes of students inclined him to believe that making Sanskrit study compulsory in the High School classes would not be quite so unwelcome as he had first thought, provided the student in the Sixth Form preparing for the S. S. L. C. Examination be left free to choose between Sanskrit and Kannada The Committee then came to an unanimous conclusion (the President not voting) as embodied in the following resolution :—

"An elementary course of Sanskrit should be made compulsory in the place of Kannada for all the Hindu students in the Fourth and Fifth Forms, Persian being made compulsory in the place of Hindustani for Mahomedan students. In the Sixth Form, the student, if Hindu, will have the option of studying either Kannada or Sanskrit,—if Mahomedan, either Hindustani or Persian."

7. As one of the objects of making Sanskrit compulsory is to improve the students' power of Kannada composition, the Committee further resolved as follows :—

"In all classes of High Schools, vernacular composition should be taught as part of the regular class-work. Sanskrit and Persian students in the Sixth Form should take up either vernacular composition or translation from the classical language into the vernacular. Those who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination in Sanskrit will be given the option of studying a vernacular or an advanced Sanskrit course in the High School Classes. The Eurasian and European candidates may have in the School Final Examination an additional paper in English."

In case this course of making Sanskrit compulsory is not considered feasible, the Committee would suggest that Sanskrit should be placed on the same level as the Vernacular—as an alternative to it in the compulsory course—from the Lower Secondary up to the B.A., inclusive, it being understood that, when Sanskrit is taken as an optional subject in the University Course, Kannada should be studied as a compulsory subject. The Committee trust that necessary changes will be made in the curricula of the new Mysore University in accordance with this recommendation.

How to make the Study of Sanskrit more Popular.

A suggestion not approved

8. At the second meeting when the balance of opinion proved to be against making Sanskrit study compulsory in the general schools, Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrao wanted at least to remove the obstacles now existing in the way of Sanskrit being more extensively resorted to by the students of the Secondary Schools. He urged that Sanskrit students laboured under a disadvantage in having to bring up Kannada composition in addition to their Sanskrit studies, and that this extra burden prevented many a student in the Secondary department from taking up Sanskrit. To popularise Sanskrit study in the Secondary Schools, he proposes as follows :—

"Sanskrit should be allowed to be brought up as a compulsory subject from the First Form up to the Sixth Form (Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Stage) without the addition of Kannada or any other vernacular composition, as this addition has the effect of drawing away students from Sanskrit."

In the discussion that followed, the majority were found to be of opinion that it would be undesirable to give up the vernacular composition at this stage. They were even doubtful if such a course would really render Sanskrit more popular than now.

Improved Text-books and Improved Methods of Teaching.

9. In the opinion of the Committee the Sanskrit text-books now in use are not such as will make the study of Sanskrit attractive to beginners or facilitate it, nor do the teachers employed adopt intelligent methods of teaching the language. It is thought that introduction in the general schools of suitable text-books compiled specially for use of the beginners of Sanskrit study and adoption of the English methods of teaching the language will go far towards facilitating and popularising the study in these schools. The Committee have accordingly resolved—

"That, to enable pupils in the general schools to study Sanskrit in easier and more rational ways than are in vogue, a graduated series of text-books should be introduced into these schools and that a better class of teachers should be appointed for teaching Sanskrit to them."

The Committee recommend the formation of a special Committee of Sanskrit scholars like Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrao, to work out a detailed scheme for the compilation of Sanskrit Readers and Grammars for use in the early stages of Sanskrit study.

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Exclusive Sanskrit Schools.

10. As bearing on this question the resolutions of a previous Committee which met at Mysore on 8th June 1914, with the same President were read and were generally adopted, with the understanding that they were subject to such modifications as further consideration of the several questions by this Committee might render necessary

It was further resolved that all important previous papers bearing on the subject should be printed and circulated. Important papers were accordingly printed and circulated among the members before the second meeting was held.

General Education in Sanskrit Schools.

11. The first question taken up for discussion was how far should General Education through English or Kannada be added in these schools? Seeing that the general outlook of the Sanskrit Pandits of the present day is narrow, the Committee think that it would be necessary to add to the study of Sanskrit Language and Literature, in the early stages, a course of instruction in arithmetic, history, geography and elementary science and to add in the later stages, when the students are engaged in advanced courses of Sanskrit studies, instruction in the methods and results of the Western scholars' investigation of the general history of Sanskrit Language and Literature, and of their comparative study of the special branch or branches of knowledge selected by the students.

12. As to how much of instruction in the subjects of general education outside Sanskrit studies should be imparted in these exclusive Sanskrit Schools and also as to where it should begin and where end, the Committee have resolved as follows:—

"General education should be added in all Sanskrit Schools up to the stage indicated in Mr. Mahadeva Sastri's note (*vide* Appendix C). In small institutions provision may be made for their pupils being taught these general subjects in the existing Kannada or Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the same localities."

The note referred to in this resolution lays down curricula for Exclusive Sanskrit Schools in the Primary and Secondary departments (*vide* Appendix C). According to this note, instruction in the subjects of General Education is to be imparted in the Vernacular Language and spread over the first eight years of Sanskrit studies—one year in the Preparatory course, three years in the Primary course and four years in the Secondary course,—*i.e.*, in the beginning of the course up to the highest Secondary Class but one. In the Preparatory and Primary departments, the following subjects are to be taught:—

Kannada Language.—Reading, writing, story-telling and composition.

Geography.—Outlines of the World and the Geography of India.

Arithmetic.—Simple and compound rules, vulgar and decimal fractions and practice.

In the Secondary Department, instruction in General Education is to embrace the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.—Proportion, interest, square and cubic measure.

History.—Outlines of Indian History.

Science.—Elementary Notions of Physical and Natural Sciences.

13. The studies outside the usual range of Sanskrit learning, calculated to widen the outlook of the Sanskrit students and scholars engaged in the pursuit of advanced study in any of the shastras, have been duly formulated in the regulations of the Madras University regarding examinations in Oriental Learning, and the Committee recommend the adoption of these regulations in revising the course of advanced study in Sanskrit. According to these regulations, every student of the advanced Sanskrit learning has to acquaint himself with the history of Sanskrit Language and Literature and also with the results of the comparative, historical and critical studies of European scholars in the several special branches of Sanskrit Literature.

English Teaching in Sanskrit Schools.

14. The question then taken up for discussion was—should English be taught in Sanskrit Schools and Colleges?

On this subject the Committee resolved as follows:—

"English as Language should be taught in Sanskrit Schools as per curriculum drawn up in Mr. Mahadeva Sastri's note."

The curriculum here mentioned is the one already referred to in connection with General Education (*vide* Appendix C). Provision is here made for the teaching of English as language up to the Matriculation standard, and it is spread over all the five years of the Secondary course of Sanskrit studies. In the College department, English as Language will not be taught; but the students will have to study in English the works embodying the

results of the historical, critical and comparative studies of European scholars relating to Sanskrit Language and Literature in its general aspects as well as the several special branches of Sanskrit Literature. The Matriculation standard of English is considered enough to enable the Sanskrit student to understand the critical works of the Western scholars written in English, while a study of these works will surely improve his general power of expression in English and bring his working knowledge of the language quite up to the level of that of an average graduate of the University

15. The standard of the English study and the stage at which it is to be taught have been determined in reference to the original idea that the advanced course of Sanskrit studies in the State Sanskrit Colleges should follow the lines of the Shiromani course of the Madras University, irrespective of whether the Colleges of the State be affiliated to the Madras University or not As a matter of fact, the Committee see no immediate necessity of affiliating the Colleges to the Madras University, especially now when there is a very near prospect of the establishment of a separate University in Mysore, to which these Colleges will have to be affiliated in its faculty of Sanskrit studies All the same, the Committee think it necessary that in accordance with the regulations of the Shiromani Examinations, the acquisition of a knowledge of English up to the Matriculation standard should rather precede the student's entry on the College course than run concurrently with it For, then the student will have the distinct advantage of being able to study the writings of the Western scholars in English at first hand during the College course

Compulsory Course in Rituals, etc.

16. Sanskrit scholars who study in these indigenous Sanskrit Schools and Colleges belong without any exception to exclusively Vaidika communities, and, as such, are naturally looked up to as the people who should be able to minister to the spiritual wants of the public, earning thereby, if need be, even their livelihood With a view to training them for proper discharge of the functions attached to their time-honored vocation, Mr Chakravarti proposed that a course of study in Hindu system of Puja and Ritualistic Prayoga should be made an integral part of general education in these Sanskrit schools The result of the Committee's discussion on the subject was recorded as follows —

"As to the study of Ritualistic Prayoga as part of general education, the balance of opinion is against it. Special Prayoga classes should be provided for in larger institutions wherein the course of studies referred to in Mr Mahadeva Sastri's note (para 6, page 21 in the printed papers) may be adopted."

[For the course of studies in Ritualistic Prayoga referred to in this resolution, see Appendix D.]

17. The objection on the part of most members to making the study of Puja system and Ritualistic Prayoga as an integral part of general education rested on the idea that such a study would be almost useless to those Sanskrit students who have no idea of following priestly profession at any time, and might prove even repulsive to those Sanskrit students who would take to a study of English and of the results of the modern critical studies of Western Sanskritists, and to whom, according to the recommendations of this Committee, purely secular careers would be open in after-life.

18. From another point of view, however, a study of the subject may be insisted on in the case of Sanskrit students of a particular class. There being, at present, no idea of making the study of English and of the methods of Western Sanskrit scholarship compulsory on all students of the Sanskrit Schools and Colleges, there will be a class of students who will not take to a study of English and to whom all well-paying secular careers open to English-knowing Sanskritists will continue to be practically closed. It would be desirable to give such men a training which will fit them to act as priests and spiritual instructors. The time which the other students devote to the study of English Language and the works of Western Sanskritists should be devoted by these students to a study of Hindu theology, worship and rituals in any one of the following four groups:—

(1) Puranic exposition and worship; (2) Smarta Prayoga; (3) Srauta Prayoga; (4) Temple-worship.

For detailed courses of study in these subjects *vide* Appendix E.

Facilities to Students.

19. On this subject the Committee have unanimously resolved as follows:—

School Department.

(1) "That to poor students from outside, studying in the School Department, a scholarship of one rupee a month per head be given, the number of students in receipt of such scholarships at any time not exceeding 40 per cent of the whole number in that department.

(2) "That to 50 per cent of the students in the School Department, class-books be given free.

(3) "That prizes according to merit be given to about 25 per cent of the students attending in each class in the School Department.

College Department.

(4) "That in the College Department, all outside students be fed, arrangements, if possible, being made for their common residence, for purposes of discipline, etc.

(5) "That to each student who is fed, an allowance of from one to three rupees a month be given for books, clothing and other contingent expenses.

(6) "That scholarships of from rupees four to ten, according to merit, progress and poverty, be given to all other students.

(7) "That prizes be given for proficiency in each class.

(8) "That in awarding scholarships preference should be given to those students who have already attained a certain proficiency in English and general knowledge."

20. The preferential treatment, in respect to scholarships, of the Sanskrit students who have already attained a certain amount of proficiency in English and general knowledge is primarily intended as an inducement for the Sanskrit students of general schools to join Sanskrit Schools and Colleges. It may also prove an incentive in the case of the students of the Sanskrit schools to a study of English. But where a student elects to study any of the vocational subjects (referred to in para 18 above) in preference to English and the works of the Western Sanskritists, his claims to scholarship, etc., will be regarded equal to the claims of those studying English, etc.

21. The prizes now being given during Dasara to the successful Vidvans on the results of the annual Vidvat Examinations, may continue on the same scale, the successful Mahavidvans getting from Rs. 200 to 250 as recommended by the Committee of 1903-04.

STUDENTS' FUTURE CAREERS.

22. Adopting the resolution of a previous Committee (see Appendix B, Resolution 7), this Committee recommend that, for the purpose of public employment, students who taking up English, pass the final Examination in the Vidvat course, may be considered equivalent to B.A. pass graduates of the Madras University. The Committee firmly believe that such a measure will attract students to Sanskrit studies even more than any offer of prizes, scholarships and even annual stipends in perpetuity. The general culture of the English-knowing Vidvat graduate of the Sanskrit College will in no way be inferior to that of the average graduate of the University who has received his general culture mainly through Western Arts, while his working knowledge of English will be enough for all practical purposes of public service. As the study of general subjects, of the English Language, and of the critical and historical studies on the lines of Western Sanskritists, is evenly spread through the course, the Committee recommend that lower tests in the course of Sanskrit studies—such as the Primary, the Lower Secondary, the School Final, and the Intermediate—may be regarded as equivalent, for public employment, to the corresponding tests of the General Education Department and the University: the Intermediate Vidvans, for instance, like the Madras University Intermediates, being allowed to appear for the Mysore Pleaders' tests. The Committee further recommend that the Mysore Civil Service Examination Rules may be so altered by way of adding suitable Sanskrit groups to the list of optional subjects as to admit the Anglo-Sanskrit graduates of the Mysore Sanskrit Colleges to the Mysore Civil Service Examinations, the compulsory subjects remaining the same for all candidates.

REORGANISATION OF THE COURSES IN SANSKRIT.

The Vidvat Course.

23. One of the resolutions of a previous Committee (see Appendix B) adopted by this Committee lays down that the subjects of the Vidvat Courses should be made to coincide with the Madras University Courses for the Siromani Examination. Following this resolution, the Committee recommend the wholesale adoption of the Madras University Regulations relating to the equipment of the student (*a*) with a general knowledge of the History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature, (*b*) with such general knowledge of certain specified subjects as is necessary for the proper understanding of the advanced special course, and (*c*) with a knowledge of the subjects noted under the special branches of study as requiring particular attention. But as to the Sanskrit tex-books prescribed by the University in the several special branches of Sanskrit learning and their grouping under four main heads, it is

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18. From another point of view, however, a study of the subject may be insisted on in the case of Sanskrit students of a particular class. There being, at present, no idea of making the study of English and of the methods of Western Sanskrit scholarship compulsory on all students of the Sanskrit Schools and Colleges, there will be a class of students who will not take to a study of English and to whom all well-paying secular careers open to English-knowing Sanskritists will continue to be practically closed. It would be desirable to give such men a training which will fit them to act as priests and spiritual instructors. The time which the other students devote to the study of English Language and the works of Western Sanskritists should be devoted by these students to a study of Hindu theology, worship and rituals in any one of the following four groups :—

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(2) "That to 50 per cent of the students in the School Department, class-books be given free.

(3) "That prizes according to merit be given to about 25 per cent of the students attending in each class in the School Department.

College Department.

(4) "That in the College Department, all outside students be fed, arrangements, if possible, being made for their common residence, for purposes of discipline, etc.

(5) "That to each student who is fed, an allowance of from one to three rupees a month be given for books, clothing and other contingent expenses.

(6) "That scholarships of from rupees four to ten, according to merit, progress and poverty, be given to all other students.

(7) "That prizes be given for proficiency in each class

(8) "That in awarding scholarships preference should be given to those students who have already attained a certain proficiency in English and general knowledge."

20. The preferential treatment, in respect to scholarships, of the Sanskrit students who have already attained a certain amount of proficiency in English and general knowledge is primarily intended as an inducement for the Sanskrit students of general schools to join Sanskrit Schools and Colleges. It may also prove an incentive in the case of the students of the Sanskrit schools to a study of English. But where a student elects to study any of the vocational subjects (referred to in para 18 above) in preference to English and the works of the Western Sanskritists, his claims to scholarship, etc., will be regarded equal to the claims of those studying English, etc.

21. The prizes now being given during Dasara to the successful Vidvans on the results of the annual Vidvat Examinations, may continue on the same scale, the successful Mahavidvans getting from Rs. 200 to 250 as recommended by the Committee of 1903-04.

Students' Future Careers.

22. Adopting the resolution of a previous Committee (see Appendix B, Resolution 7), this Committee recommend that, for the purpose of public employment, students who taking up English, pass the final Examination in the Vidvat course, may be considered equivalent to B.A. pass graduates of the Madras University The Committee firmly believe that such a measure will attract students to Sanskrit studies even more than any offer of prizes, scholarships and even annual stipends in perpetuity. The general culture of the English-knowing Vidvat graduate of the Sanskrit College will in no way be inferior to that of the average graduate of the University who has received his general culture mainly through Western Arts, while his working knowledge of English will be enough for all practical purposes of public service. As the study of general subjects, of the English Language, and of the critical and historical studies on the lines of Western Sanskritists, is evenly spread through the course, the Committee recommend that lower tests in the course of Sanskrit studies—such as the Primary, the Lower Secondary, the School Final, and the Intermediate—may be regarded as equivalent, for public employment, to the corresponding tests of the General Education Department and the University: the Intermediate Vidvans, for instance, like the Madras University Intermediates, being allowed to appear for the Mysore Pleaders' tests. The Committee further recommend that the Mysore Civil Service Examination Rules may be so altered by way of adding suitable Sanskrit groups to the list of optional subjects as to admit the Anglo-Sanskrit graduates of the Mysore Sanskrit Colleges to the Mysore Civil Service Examinations, the compulsory subjects remaining the same for all candidates.

Reorganisation of the Courses in Sanskrit.

The Vidvat Course.

23. One of the resolutions of a previous Committee (see Appendix B) adopted by this Committee lays down that the subjects of the Vidvat Courses should be made to coincide with the Madras University Courses for the Siromani Examination. Following this resolution, the Committee recommend the wholesale adoption of the Madras University Regulations relating to the equipment of the student (*a*) with a general knowledge of the History of the Sanskrit Language and Literature, (*b*) with such general knowledge of certain specified subjects as is necessary for the proper understanding of the advanced special course, and (*c*) with a knowledge of the subjects noted under the special branches of study as requiring particular attention. But as to the Sanskrit tex-books prescribed by the University in the several special branches of Sanskrit learning and their grouping under four main heads, it is

understood that the University authorities themselves are not quite satisfied and are contemplating a revision of the courses and a re-grouping of the subjects. Under these circumstances, this Committee recommend the adoption, with some necessary changes, of the Vidvat Course of studies framed by the Committee of 1903-04, which was generally approved by all scholars in Mysore It has the further merit of having a continuity with the studies now obtaining in the Mysore Colleges The few noteworthy changes introduced into this course are, adopting the same texts for all in the Veda-Bhashya and Dharmasastra course, and bringing up the Vedanta course to its proper standard by addition of a few more subjects. The courses of College studies thus revised are given in Appendix F, while the Sanskrit courses in the Primary and Secondary stages leading up to these College studies are given in Appendix C

24 The courses in Vedic Recitation and the subjects subsidiary to it prescribed in connection with the three Vedas separately are omitted here for, though the students of the Mysore Colleges and other candidates are annually examined in these courses and rewarded along with the candidates for Vidvat Examination in subjects of high literary culture, they have always been given a minor place in these examinations as not including studies of any cultural value They are, in the opinion of the Committee, to be given, along with the Ritualistic Prayoga (*vide ante* para 16), a separate place in the curricula of Sanskrit Schools and Colleges, outside the course of literary studies The students of these courses of study may be annually examined and rewarded as usual along with the candidates for the Vidvat Examination in literary branches The Committee, however, are prepared to concede that even such students may be regarded as Vidvans for purposes of prizes, etc., if they bring up, in addition, *Lakshana Granthas* and the literary subjects comprehended in the general part of the Intermediate stage of the College course

25. Admission to the College course shall be open to such students only as have passed in the Entrance (School-Final) Examination to be held annually in the third, fourth, and fifth years' portions of the Secondary Sanskrit course (*vide* Appendix C). It is believed that the College course of studies now laid down in the several branches of Sanskrit Literature separately can be finished in four years by such scholars studying diligently full time in the day during the whole course. For purposes of convenience, the whole College course may be divided into two stages of equal duration of two years each, thus:

Purva (First or Intermediate)—First and Second years' course

Uttara (Second or Final)—Third and Fourth years' course.

At the end of the First or Intermediate stage the student shall undergo an examination in the subjects studied in that stage Success in this examination will alone entitle the student to promotion to the next stage of study, while success in the examination at the end the second stage will entitle the student to the Vidvat Diploma.

The Mahavidvat Course.

26. The Committee further recommend the institution of a higher or Mahavidvat course —related to the Vidvat course as the M.A is to the B A. course—in the several chief branches of study, which will give the student such a mastery over a special subject as will make him an efficient teacher of that subject. A similar recommendation was made by the Committee of 1903-04 and was approved. The course of Mahavidvat study laid down by that Committee has been adopted with some very slight changes (*vide* Appendix G). To attract competent students to the Mahavidvat course of study, fellowships of a monthly value of from Rs. 20 to Rs 30 tenable for three years, should be instituted. The students will prosecute their Post-Vidvat studies with the aid of the College Library—which will have to be equipped with all the necessary books of reference—and under the guidance of the Senior Professors, who will have occasionally even to teach them those portions which cannot otherwise be mastered. These Fellows may also teach the subjects of their special study, for an hour or so every day, to the College classes under the guidance and supervision of the Senior Professors. The progress of the Mahavidvat student shall be tested by periodical examinations, the diploma of the Mahavidvat being granted on success in the final test at the end of the course. The scholar who has successfully completed the course will prove a real master of the subject. And as a still further incentive to the pursuit of such a high course of learning, the Committee heartily commend every such scholar to the gracious patronage of His Highness the Maharaja, for enrolment as a Mahavidvan with such monthly or annual stipends as Mysore has all along been so liberally bestowing on Sanskrit scholars of high learning.

Better Methods of Sanskrit Teaching in the Exclusive Sanskrit Schools.

27. The Committee's recommendations under this head are the same as those already made as to the necessity of adopting improved text-books and improved methods of teaching in the General Schools. (*Vide* para 9 above.)

Trans-Mysore Studentships.

28. Mysore was once a famous centre of scholarship in the Tarka and Vyakarana Shastras, to which students from abroad used to resort for study. It has now ceased to

attract such students. It is desirable to restore to Mysore this lost position by bringing the methods of study and exposition in Tarka and Vyakarana here up to the level attained by scholars who have made a special study of these subjects. It is further desirable to enable some scholars here to specialize in the study of the Sankhya and Yoga Shastras, to which sufficient attention has never been paid in these parts. With these objects in view, the Committee recommend that some select students should be induced to go to the places where there are scholars who have attained eminence in the study of these Shastras, and learn from them their methods of study and exposition This recommendation is embodied in the following resolution :—

"In view of the fact that eminent scholars in Benares, Calcutta, Navadvipa and Bhattapara have for many generations made Vyakarana, Tarka, Sankhya and Yoga, subjects of life-long study and teaching, the Committee think it desirable to afford to the promising Vidvans of the Mysore Colleges facilities for a further study of one or more of the subjects under best teachers in those seats of Sanskrit learning With a view to this, the Committee recommend the institution of four scholarships of Rs. 30 per month tenable for two or three years—with travelling allowances once a year to and from the place or places selected, on a scale according to the student's circumstances—the tenure being subject to the rules to be framed in that behalf."

Reorganisation of the Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges.

(1) *Their Respective Status and Mutual Relations*

29. The first question the Committee had to discuss under this head was, in the words of the Government order—(1) whether it is sufficient to have one central institution located in Mysore, or there should be two separate institutions in Mysore and Bangalore as at present, and (2) if there are to be two, what their mutual relations should be

30. In determining this question, the Committee had before them statements showing the strength of the two Colleges according to the latest statistics. In the College Department, strictly so called, of the Bangalore College, there were six students made up of four students of Sahitya, one of Vyakarana and one of Dvaita Vedanta ; while in the Mysore College, there were forty-five students in the Collegiate grade, five studying Sahitya, fourteen Tarka, five Vyakarana, seventeen Vedanta of the three different sects, and four of Jyotisha. Having taken into consideration the present state of the two Colleges as shewn by these figures, the Committee, after some discussion, came to the following unanimous conclusion :—

"The Mysore College should be the chief seat of advanced Sanskrit Education, to which the Bangalore Sanskrit College should be affiliated The Mysore Sanskrit College should be equipped with a very efficient staff composed of a competent Principal and well qualified teachers of advanced course in all subjects, such as Sahitya, Veda, Mimamsa, Vedanta, (Advaita, Visishtadvaita, and Dvaita,) Tarka, Vyakarana, Dharma-Shastra, and Jyotisha, while it is enough to equip the Bangalore Sanskrit College with a staff competent to teach Sahitya up to the highest standard and to teach Shastras such as Vyakarana and Tarka as mere subsidiary subjects. The Melkote Pathasala which as an aided institution has been for the last twenty years sending up candidates for the Vidvat Examinations of the Mysore Sanskrit College may be continued on its present basis, further facilities being given to it to adopt the revised courses."

(2) *The Establishment.*

31. The next question the Committee had to discuss was the number of teachers and other staff to be employed in the Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges and the salaries to be given to them. In the opinion of the Committee, the existing staffs of the two Colleges fall far short of their requirements as conceived by the Committee and will have to be improved both in regard to the number and quality of teachers In the primary and secondary departments, besides the purely Sanskrit teachers such as there are now, teachers of quite a different class will have to be employed to teach geography, history, arithmetic, elementary science and English Language. The College Department will have to be equipped not only with a staff of competent Pandits for teaching the prescribed subjects in the several branches of Vidvat and Mahavidvat courses of study which can be handled only by the very best of Pandits but also with English-knowing Sanskrit scholars able to teach the History of Sanskrit Language and Literature as also the expository and critical methods of Western Sanskrit scholarship and the results of comparative studies in philology, philosophy and religion with special reference to Sanskrit Literature. The premier College at Mysore should also have a Principal who, while being a Sanskrit scholar himself, well acquainted with the historical and critical methods of Western scholarship, must also be a man who is in sympathy with what is best in the methods of indigenous Sanskrit scholarship and has also an insight into the strong and weak points in the generality of the students and scholars of the old and new school whom he will have to guide and control. In the Mysore

College, where provision will have to be made for all the branches of study, the Principal should be given an English Assistant possessing to some extent the same qualifications. A similar English-knowing Sanskrit scholar will have to be placed at the head of the Bangalore College. In accordance with these requirements, the Committee have proposed such staffs for the two Colleges as they have deemed adequate for the present and for some time to come. Provision is made for a professor of highest qualifications in each of the important special subjects, with an additional teacher where necessary, and for only teachers of a junior grade where such alone will do. As students increase in number, more teachers of a junior grade may be added to the staff. Detailed statements of the proposed staffs of the two Colleges are given in Appendix H.

Board of Management.

32. The whole scheme of Sanskrit Education set forth above in outline will give a great deal more advanced and complex shape to what is now in vogue, and will demand great care and circumspection in its working. The Committee think it desirable to entrust the working of the scheme to a permanent, strong and influential governing body constituted in addition to, or in the place of, the existing Managing Committees of the Mysore and Bangalore Colleges, and composed of gentlemen of high status evincing an intelligent and active interest in the progress of Sanskrit education and scholarship. Their main function will be to see to the proper working of the scheme in the two Colleges and affiliated institutions by inspection, by guiding the methods of tuition, and by conducting the public examinations connected with the scheme. Only such a strong and influential Board may be entrusted with the conduct of examinations which will be regarded equivalent as service tests to the corresponding examinations conducted by the Educational Department and the University. This Board will have further to administer the funds to be placed at their disposal for the purpose of scholarships, prizes, etc, and shall issue annual reports on the progress of the department of Sanskrit Education under its control This Board will have to be entrusted with full powers of discipline and patronage in connection with the two Colleges, and shall be responsible in all administrative matters committed to its charge directly to His Highness the Maharaja or to the Government as may be determined.

33. The work of the Board when fully developed will require a separate establishment but in the beginning the affairs of the Board may be managed with the aid of the office establishment of the Mysore College, the Principal acting as Secretary to the Board.

34. One of the first things the Board of Management will have to do will be to frame bye-laws under all heads for the immediate working of the scheme outlined above and submit them for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja or the Government within three months of its appointment.

The Financial Result.

35. The net financial result of the proposals of the Committee will be a provision of Rs. 47,668—59,368 in place of Rs. 23,303, the existing provision for the Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges put together, resulting in a net increase in cost of Rs. 24,365—36,065. For details, see Appendix I.

Some of the scholars consulted offered suggestions which would result in considerable increases in the charges under boarding, prizes, scholarships and establishment, leading to such an increase in the total cost that it may at this stage be considered extravagant. The Committee will be satisfied if their proposals, as they now stand, be sanctioned without reduction, all futher increase in the cost being deferred to the future when some years' experience in the working of the new scheme may prove encouraging and call for increased provision under the several heads.

The Place of Sanskrit Colleges in the University.

36. The revised courses of study recommended by this Committee, especially in the Anglo-Sanskrit Section, will form media of liberal education for the students of Sanskrit Schools and Colleges and will be worthy of a place in the Mysore University Scheme. The Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges, in so far as they adopt these courses of study, may be affiliated to the University in its special faculty of Sanskrit studies, the final examinations for diplomas being conducted by the governing body of the University.

Summary of the Proposals.

37. The recommendations of the Committee may be summarised as follows: —

(1) An elementary course of Sanskrit to be made compulsory in the Fourth and Fifth Forms in the case of Hindu students and optional in the Sixth Form; or Sanskrit to be made an alternative subject to the vernacular in the compulsory group of subjects, throughout, from the Lower Secondary up to B.A.

(2) A graduated series of Sanskrit Text-books to be compiled for use in elementary stages to make the Sanskrit study easier and more rational.

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(3) Sanskrit in the early stages to be taught according to improved (English) methods.

(4) Subjects of general education such as arithmetic, geography history and elementary science to form an integral part of the curricula of the primary and secondary Sanskrit Schools.

(5) English Language up to the Matriculation standard to form part of the secondary education in Sanskrit Schools

(6) Students not taking up English in Sanskrit Secondary Schools and Colleges to study one of the vocational subjects such as (1) Puranic Exposition and Worship, (2) Smarta-Prayoga, (3) Shrauta-Prayoga, (4) Temple-worship

(7) Students of the primary and secondary departments to be encouraged by awarding small scholarships and prizes and by free supply of books to a certain percentage of students

(8) Students in the College Department to be given such stipends as will cover their boarding charges and contingent expenses

(9) The graduates of the Anglo-Sanskrit Section of the Colleges to be regarded for purposes of public employment (including admission to the Mysore Civil Service Examination) as equivalent to pass B A graduates of the University

(10) Courses of Collegiate study revised on the lines of the Sirom ni courses of the Madras University

(11) Institution of a higher or Maha Vidvat degree in Sanskrit learning

(12) Four Fellowships to Post-Vidvat students studying the Maha-Vidvat course

(13) Four stipends for prosecuting Post-Vidvat studies in Tarka, Vyakarana, Sankhya and Yoga outside Mysore

(14) Reorganisation of the Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges, and revision of the scale of pay for their establishments

(15) Formation of a special Board of Management to control the Sanskrit studies in the exclusive Sanskrit Schools and Colleges and to conduct the public examinations connected with them

(16) The Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges to be eventually affiliated to the Mysore University

APPENDIX A

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Government Order No 2560 70—Edn 66-14, dated 26th January 1915

As it is desirable to determine on what lines Sanskrit Education in general should be conducted in future so as to conserve real scholarship and attract deserving students, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen .—

President

Rajamantra Pravina Mr H V Nanjundayya, C I E , First Member of Council

Members

Dewan Bahadur Mr. J. S Chakravarti, M A , F R A S Financial Secretary and Comptroller to the Government of Mysore

Mr. Karpur Shrinivasarav, B Sc , etc , Chief Engineer with the Government of Mysore

Praktana Vimarsa Vichakshana Mr R Narasimhachar, M A , Government Archæologist in Mysore.

Rao Bahadur Mr M Shama Rao, M A , Inspector-General of Education in Mysore

Mr. V N. Narasimha Iyengar, Retired Palace Controller, Mysore

Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Palace Controller, Mysore

Mr. A. Mahadeva Sastri, Curator, Oriental Library *Secretary*

2. The Committee will be requested to consider the question of Sanskrit Education in the State in all its aspects and to submit its opinion to Government It will also deal with the following questions arising in this connection —

Whether it is sufficient to have one Central Institution located in Mysore are there should be two separate institutions in Mysore and Bangalore, as at present

If there are to be two, what their mutual relations should be

3. The Committee will also submit proposals to recognise the Mysore Sanskrit College, determining the number of teachers and other staff to be employed and the salaries to be given to them and regulating the grant of scholarships and other facilities to students To

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facilitate its work the papers connected with the scheme before Government which has been prepared in the Muzrai Department for the reorganisation of the Bangalore Chamarajendra Sanskrit College will be placed at its disposal

A RAMANATHAN,
For Secretary, Education and Agriculture Departments.

To—The Members of the Committee
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore
The Palace Controller, Mysore
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore

APPENDIX B

Proceedings of the Committee convened to consider the question of the higher Sanskrit Education with special reference to the reorganisation of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and held at 'Padmalaya," Mysore, at 8-30 a m , on Monday the 8th June 1914

Present

President

Rajamantra Pravina H V Nanjundayya, Esq , M A., M L., C I.E ,
First Member of Council

Members

Rao Bahadur M Shama Rao, Esq , M A
Kaipur Shrinivasrav, Esq , B Sc , L C E
B Ramakrishna Rao, Esq
A Mahadeva Sastri, Esq , B A
S Ranga Char, Esq
C Krishna Rao, Esq B A
R Shama Sastri, Esq , B A
G Aravamudu Iyengar, Esq , B A , B L
Member and Secretary to the Committee.

Absent

M Hiriyanna, Esq , M A , L T

Resolved —(1) That both the Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore should follow the same curricula in all the different classes

(2) That the subjects of the Vidvan course should be made to coincide with the Madras University courses

(3) That it should be optional for students to go in for the Madras University Examinations.

(4) That after this course is completed a higher course may be kept up in Mysore for Mahavidvans, and they should, after passing, be given an annuity by His Highness the Maharaja, of not less than Rs 200 a year and enrolled as "Mahavidvans" of the Palace.

(5) That the present practice of giving prizes and certificates after the Dasara to those who pass these examinations should be continued

(6) That the study of English along with Sanskrit may be optional, but more substantial encouragement should be given to it than for Sanskrit alone in prizes and scholarships

(7) That for public employment, etc., the students who pass the "Siromani" or corresponding Mysore Examination (with English) may be considered equivalent to B.A (pass) graduates, and that those of the Vidvan (Madras) standard to Intermediate men.

(8) That the following gentlemen do form themselves into a Committee to frame the common syllabus:—

1. Mr A Mahadeva Sastri, convener,
2. Mr. M. Hiriyanna,
3. Mr. R Shama Sastri;
4. Mr S. Ranga Char;
5. Mr. M. T. Narasimha Iyengar;

and that any Pandits may be consulted as necessary.

H. V Nanjundayya,
President.

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APPENDIX C.

SYLLABUS OF SANSKRIT STUDIES.

(Primary and Secondary Departments.)

PREPARATORY COURSE (One year.)

Sanskrit	...	Recitation: Stotras, 30 verses. Amara, 100 verses in the first Kanda. Sabda: Ajantasamanya.
Kannada	...	Reading: Primer and First Reader. Writing. Maggi, Bayipatha, Story-telling and Object Lessons.
Arithmetic	...	Oral and Mental.

PRIMARY COURSE (Three years).

First Year.

Sanskrit	..	Recitation: Purusha-Sukta and Sri-Sukta. Reading: Balabodha in Devanagari; Kathasaptati or other equivalent book, 300 granthas. Sabda, Halantasamanya and Sarvanama. Amara: First Kanda (whole). Writing and Dictation in Devanagari.
Kannada	...	Reading: Second Reader. Writing and Dictation.
Arithmetic	...	The First four rules.

Second Year.

Sanskrit	...	Recitation: Aruna (first half). Poetry: Raghuvamsha, 10-12 Sargas. Prose; Kathasataka, 1-30 pages Grammar. Visesha-Sabdas in Subanta; and in Tinantha, the conjugation of *Edha* and *Bhu* in the ten lakaras. (Easy points of Grammar to be taught in the lessons on poetry and prose). Amara: Second Kanda Writing and Dictation in Devanagari.
Kannada	...	Writing and Dictation. Composition on set books.
Arithmetic	...	Compound Rules, G.C.M. and L.C.M., with simple problems.
Geography	...	The Globe and the General Geography of India.
General	...	Panchanga Reading.

Third Year.

Sanskrit	...	Recitation: Aruna, (second half). Poetry: Bharavi, 1-4 Sargas. Prose: Gadyavali (Bombay) 1,000 Granthas. Grammar: Typical forms of all Vikaranis in Tinanta, Samasakusumavali. Amara: Third Kanda. Writing and Dictation in Devanagari.
Kannada	.	Writing and Dictation. Composition on set books.
Arithmetic	...	Vulgar and Decimal fractions and Practice.
Geography	...	Outlines of the World.

SECONDRAY COURSE (Five years).

First Year.

Sanskrit	...	Poetry: Magha, 1-5 Sargas. Prose: Gadyavali (Bombay), 1,500 Granthas. Grammar: Sabdaratnavali by G. V. Krishnachar. Translation into Sanskrit.
Arithmetic	...	Proportion; Interest; Square and Cubic Measure.
History	...	Outlines of Indian History (such as Marsden's).
English	...	Primer; King Readers, Nos. I and II. Writing and Dictation.

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Second Year

Sanskrit	Champuramayana (to the end of Sundarakanda) Grammar Siddhanthakaumudi, to the end of Ajanthapumlinga. Vrittarathnakara, 1-3 Adhyayas Translation into Sanskrit
English	King Reader No III Grammar Mason's Elementary Grammar Writing and Dictation Translation into English
Science	Elementary Notions of Physical and Natural Sciences (Three hours a week)

Third Year

Sanskrit	Bharata-Champu Grammar Siddhanthakaumudi, to the end of Samasa. Rhetoric Chandraloka Arthalankara Translation into Sanskrit
English	Mysore Lower Secondary Texts Grammar Mason's Grammar Composition, Dictation and Writing
Science	Elementary Notions of Physical and Natural Sciences. (Three hours a week)

Fourth Year.

Sanskrit	Sakuntala Nataka Kadambari (Purvabhaga) Grammar Siddhanthakaumudi, Tinanta (Churadyanta) Rhetoric Chandraloka (the remaining portion) Composition
English	Matriculation Texts Composition and Grammatical Exercises
Science	Elementary notions of Physical and Natural Sciences. (Three hours a week)

Fifth Year

Sanskrit	Uttararamacharita Ratnavli Natakaprakarana in Pratapарudriya Grammar Siddhanthakaumudi (up to the beginning of Sannanta) Logic Tarkasangraha with Dipika Composition in prose and verse
English ...	Matriculation Texts Composition and Grammatical Exercises

APPENDIX D

Smarta-Prayoga—(Four years' Course)

1. Kavya—Sanskrit portions of the first four Kavya classes
2. Purva and Apara Prayoga
3. Grihya-Sutra (Purva and Apara) with meanings.
4. Grihya-Mantras with meanings
5. Jyotisha—Muhurtha-dipika, Kalamrita
6. Rig-Veda Samhita (whole); or,
   Taittiriya-Yajurveda, 82 Prasnas, or,
   Sama-Samhita.
7. Asaucha-Prakarana

APPENDIX E.

Vocational Studies for Vaidika Students in Sanskrit Secondary Schools and Colleges.

I Smarta-Prayoga

1. Apastamba- or Gautama-Dharmasutra with a commentary
2. One Grihya-Sutra with a commentary; Mantras used in the Grihya rituals with their meanings.
3. Purva and Apara Prayoga.

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4. Some important Vedic Suktas used in connection with Vedic rituals and other ceremonial occasions, with their meanings.
5. Kalamrita.
6. Madhava's Kalanirnaya.
7. Dharma-Sastra—Ahnika, Samskara, Asaucha and Sraddha sections: Versha-kritya (as in Nirnaya Sindhu).

II. Shrauta-Prayoga.

1. Trikandi-Mandana.
2. Apastamba-Paribhasha-Sutra with a commentary.
3. Shrauta ritulas of Adhana, Agnihotra, Darsa-Purnamasa and Agnishtoma, with Sutras, Brahmanas and Mantras relating to them with their meaning. Purva-Uttara-Prayaschitta.

III. Puranic Exposition and Worship.

1. Srimad-Ramayana.
2. Mahabharata—Adi and Vana Parvas and the five Shanti sections.
3. Purana—Sri-Bhagavata, or Siva-Mahapurana, or Devi-Bhagavata, with a commentary.
4. A detailed knowledge of any five Vratas such as *Ganesa, Anantha.*
5. Puranic Shanti.
6. Karma-Vipaka.
7. Vedic hymns used in Puranic worship with their meanings.

IV. Temple Worship.

(Text-books to be prescribed later on.)

APPENDIX F.

Vidvat Course of Study.

I. Veda-Bhashya.

Intermediate.

General:—1. Tarka-Muktavali.
2. Mimamsa—Apadeviya: Jaimiiya-Nyayamala, 1-3 adhyayas.
3. Vyakarana—Siddhantakaumudi, Purvardha omitting Taddhita; and Uttarardha, up to the beginning of Sannanta.
4. Rig-Veda—Mandala I, 122-131 Suktas (text only).
5. Gautama-Dharmasutra (text only)
6. Manusmriti, 7-9 adhyayas (text only).
7. The History of Sanskrit Literature in outline.
8. The History of Sanskrit Language.

Special:—1. Siddhantakaumudi, the remaining portion.
2. Nirukta.
3. Jaiminiya-Nyayamala, the remaining portion.
4. Veda-Bhashya—
Rik-Samhita I, 1-4 Anuvakas; I, 21-22 Anuvakas.
Aitareya-Brahmana—First Panchika
Taittiriya-Samhita—I, 1-3 Prasnas; IV, 1-2 Prasnas.
Taittiriya-Brahmana—I i, 2—ii, 1; II, i.

Final.

General:—The History of Sanskrit Literature (in detail).

Special:—1. Veda-Bhashya—
Taittiriya-Aranyaka—First Prapathaka.
Chhandogya-Upanishad.
Aranya-Samhita.
2. Pratisakhya (any one).
3. Apastamba-Srautasutra—Darsa-Purnamasa, Agnihotra and Agnishtoma.

Note—Students taking up *Veda-Bhashya, Vedic Recitation, Yajnika-Prayoga, Purva-Mimamsa,* and *Dharma-Sastra* are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*a*) The application of Mimamsa to Vedic Exegesis and to the proper comprehension of the social and the legal aspects of the Dharma-Sastras.

(*b*) Sanskrit Philology treated with reference to Indo-Germanic comparative Grammar; or Elements of Comparative Mythology and Comparative Religion as worked out by Western Scholars.

(*c*) Ancient History of the Aryans as based on Vedic Literature.

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II Veda Recitation

Intermediate

General.—(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special:—One of the following groups —

1 Rigveda—Samhita with Pada and Krama
2 Yajurveda (Taittiriya)—Samhita with Pada and Krama, Brahmana and Aranyaka
3 Samaveda—Rik Samhita, Sama Samhita, Pada-Samhita, Uha, Padapatha, Rahasya

Final

General —(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special:—One of the following groups —

1. *Rigveda* (1) Samhita in Ghanapatha,
   or, Purva and Apara (Smartha) Prayoga with Sutras and Mantras and their meaning,
   or, Srauta Prayoga (Hautra) to the end of Chayana
   (2) Saunakiya Prathisakhya with Uvvatabhashya
   (3) Varnakrama
2. *Yajurveda* (Taittiriya)—(1) Samhita in Ghana Patha;
   or Purva and Apara (Smartha) Prayoga with Sutras and Mantras and their meaning,
   or, Srauta-Prayoga (Adhvaryava) to the end of Chayana
   (2) Taittiriya-Pratisakhya with Vaidikabharana-Vyakya
   (3) Varnakrama
3. *Samaveda*—(1) Tandyamahabrahmana, Chhandogyopanished
   or, Purva and Apara (Smartha) Prayoga with Sutras and Mantras and their meaning,
   or, Srauta Prayoga (Audgatra) to the end of Chayana.
   (2) Riktantra-Vyakarana and Phulla-Sutra with glosses.

[For special points of study, see *Note* under Veda-Bhashya]

III Yajnika-Prayoga

Intermediate

General.—(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special.—1 Jaiminiya-Nyayamala, the remaining portion
2 One Grihya-Sutra, with a commentary on the Sutra, and the Mantras therein referred to with their meanings
3 One Apara-Sutra, with a commentary on the Sutra and the Mantras therein referred to with their meanings
4. Purva and Apara Prayoga
5. Apastamba or Gautama-Dharma-Sutra with a commentary
6. Brahmamedha-Prayoga with Mantras and their meanings

Final

General—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:—1 Apastamba-Srauta-Sutra,—Darsa-Purnamasa, Agnihotra, and Agnishtoma, with commentaries on the Sutras and the Mantras referred to in them, and with Prayoga.
2. Trikandi-Mandana

[For special points of study, see *Note* under Veda-Bhashya.]

IV Purva-Mimamsa

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:—1. Bhatta-Dipika
2. Bhatta-Kaustubha, 1—2 Adhyayas.
3. Apastamba-Srauta Sutra—Darsa-Purnamasa, Agnihotra and Agnishtoma with commentaries on the Sutras, and the Mantras referred to in them.

Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:—1. Sabara-Bhashya 1, 2, 3 Adhyayas
2. Tantra-Vartika, Adhyaya 1, 2, 3, 4 Padas.
3. Sastra-Dipika, Adhyaya I, 1st Pada.
4. Bhattarahasya.

[For special points of study, see under Veda-Bhashya in the corresponding place.]

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V. Dharma-Sastra.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya.)

Special:—1. Jaminiya-Nyayamala, the remaining portion.
2. Yajnavalkya Mitakshara.
3. Viramitrodaya—Paribhasha-Kanda.
4. Smriti-chandrika—Ahnika and Samskara Kandas.

Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).

Special:—1. Manu-Bhashya, 1-3 Adhyayas.
2. Nirnayasindhu.
3. One Grihya-Sutra, with a commentary on the Sutras and the Mantras referred to therein.

(For special points of study, see *Note* under Veda-Bhashya.)

VI. Jyotisha.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).

Special:—1. Lilavati and Bijaganita.
2. Ketakar's Grahaganita.
3. Rekhaganita—1, 2, 3, 6, 11 and 12 books.
4. Chapiya-Rekhaganita.
5. Siddhanta-Siromani—Goladhyaya and Grahaganita.

Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).

Special:—1. Sripati-Paddhati.
2. Brihajjataka.
3. Jinendramala.
4. Vidya-Madhaviya.
5. Brihat-Samhita—1-20 Adhyayas.

Note.—Students of Jyotisha are expected to make a comparative study of Eastern and Western systems of Astronomy and Astrology, or of Mathematics.

VII. Tarka—New.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).

Special:—1. Dinakariya Muktavalivyakhya.
2. Gadadhara's Panchalakshani, Chaturdasalakshani, Siddhantalakshana, Pakshata and Avayava.

Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).

Special:—1. Gadadhara's Samanyanirukti, Savyabhichara-Satpratipaksha-Badha-Vibhajakas, Vyutpattivada.
2. Udayana's Nyaya-Kusumanjali.
3. Tattvachintamani—Pratyaksha and Sabda Khandas.

Note.—Students of New and Old Tarka are expected to pay particular attention to—
(*a*) The study of Indian Logic as compared with the outlines of Modern European Logic.
(*b*) The logic of Vyutpattivada as a part of the science of Language; or,
The Psychology of Yoga considered in the light of European thought.

VIII. Tarka—Old.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).

Special:—1. Dinakariya Muktavali-Vyakhya.
2. Vaiseshika-Bhashya.
3. Nyaya-Bhashya.
4. Nyaya-Kusumanjali.

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Final

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special:—1. Sankhyatattvakaumudi.
2. Samkhya-Pravachana-Bhashya.
3. Yogabhashya with Tika and Vartika
4. Sarvadarsana-Sangraha

[For special points of study, see *Note* under *Tarka—New*]

IX VEDANTA

Intermediate

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special:—1 Dinakariya Muktavali-Vyakhya, or Sitikanthiya (Tarkaprakasa).
2 Yoga-sutra with Bhoja's Vritti
3. Sankhya-Karika with Gaudapada's Tika
4 Advaitaparibhasha
5. Tattvatraya of Lokacharya
6. Madhvacharya's Tattvodyota and Tattvasankhyana, Pramanapaddhati.
7. Appayyadikshita's Siddhantalesa-Sangraha,
or, Ramanujacharya's Vedartha-Sangraha,
or, Madhvacharya's Vishnutattva-Nirnaya
8. Upanished-Bhashya (any school) Isa, Kena, Katha, Prasna, Mundaka, Mandukya, Taittiriya, Aitareya, Brihadaranyaka (sixth Adhyaya only), Chhandogya (sixth prapathaka only).
9. Gita-Bhashya (any school)

[Students of Dvaita-Bhashya should study it with Tika.]

Final

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special:—1. Brahmasutra-Bhashya (any school)
2. Bhamati—Chatussutri,
or, Srutaprakasika—Jijnasadhikarana,
or, Sudha—Jijnasadhikarana.
3 Advaita-Siddhi, to the end of Ekajivavada,
or, Satadushani, 1-15 Vadas;
or, Nyayamrita to the end of Ekajivavada.

NOTE.—Students of Vedanta are expected to pay particular attention to the Ethics and the Metaphysics of the Vedanta and the Psychology of Yoga considered in the light of European thought.

X. VYAKARANA.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:—1. Siddhantakaumudi, the remaining portion.
2. Paribhashenduskekhara.
3. Sabdendusekhara.
4. Sabda-Kaustubha, 1-9 Ahnikas.

Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:—1. Mahabhashya—Angadhikara with Kaiyata's gloss.
1. Vaiyakaranabhushanasara.
3. Gadadhara's Vyutpattivada.
4. Vakyapadiya, Kanda 1.

NOTE—Students of Vyakarana and Sahitya are expected to pay particular attention to—

(*a*) Sanskrit Philology treated with reference to Indo-Germanic Comparative Grammar.

(*b*) Contributions made by Panini, Patanjali and Bhartrihari towards the elucidation of the Science of Language and the Logic of Grammar, or

The principles and methods of Literary Criticism.

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XI. Sahitya.

Intermediate.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya).
Special:— 1. Siddhanthakaumudi—the remaining portion, omitting Vaidikaprakriya.
2. Dinakariya Muktavali-Vyakhya.
3. Kuvalayananda.
4. Naishadha—1-5 Cantos.
5. Magha, 13-19 Sargas.
6. Kadambari.
7. Mudrarakshasa.
8. Mrichchhakatika.
9. Prakritaprakasa of Vararuchi.
10. Translation from and into Sanskrit.

Final.

General:—(As in Veda-Bhashya)
Special:— 1. Kavyaprakasa.
2. Rasagangadhara—Alankara-Prakarana, to the end of Atisayokti.
3. Venisamhara.
4. Anargharaghava.
5. Karpuramanjari.
6. Composition in prose and verse

[For special points of study, see *Note* under Vyakarana.]

APPENDIX G.

Mahavidyat Course of Study.

Text-Books to be studied.

I. Vyakarana.

1. Mahabhashya with Kaiyata's and Nagojibhatta's glosses.
2. Manorama with Sabdaratna.
3. Paribhashendusekhara with Bhairavamisriya and Vakyartha-Chandrika.
4. Laghumanjusha.
5. Vakyapadiya.
6. Vaiyakaranabhushana.
7. Yaska's Nirukta.

II. Tarka-Sastra.

1. Udyotakara-Vartika with Vachaspati's Tika, or Gadadhara's Anumanakhanda (complete).
2. Nyayamanjari of Jayanta.
3. Nyayakandali (a gloss on Prasastapadabhashya).
4. Atmatatvaviveka with Raghunatha-Siromani's Tika.
5. Tatvachintamani of Gangesopadhyaya.
6. Jagadisa's Sabdasaktiprakasika.
7. Gadadhara's Pramanyavada.
8. Giridharopadhyaya's Vibhaktyarthanirnaya.
9. Sabdakhanda in Nyaya-Kaustubha.
10. Samanyanirukti-Vevechani, and Satpratipaksha-satakoti-khandana.
11. Gadadhara's Saktivada.

III. Purvamimamsa.

1. Sabara-Bhashya.
2. Bhattakumarila-Vartika.
3. Shastradipika.
4. Salikanatha's Prakarana-panchika.
5. Vidhirasayana.
6. Parthasarathi-Misra's Nyayaratnamala.
7. Apastamba-Srauta-Sutra,—Somanta with Vyakhya.

IV. Advaita Vedanta.

1. Brihadaranyakabhashya-Vartika.
2. Bhagavadgitha with Madhusudaniya.

3. Sarirakabhashya with Bhamati and Kalpataru
4. Panchapadika with Vivarana
5. Vidyaranya's Vivaranaprameyasangraha
6. Nyayarakshamani.
7. Advaitasiddhi with Brahmanandiya.
8. Sankshepasariraka

V Visishtadvaita-Vedanta

1. Bhagavadgita-bhashya with Tatparyachandrika
2. Sribhashya with Srutha-prakasika.
3. Tattva-Marthanda with Chandatapa on the third and fourth Adhyayas
4. Vedantavijayapanchaka of Mahachariya
5. Siddhitraya of Yamunacharya
6. Tattvamuktakalapa with Sarvarthasiddhi
7. Satadushani with Chandamaruta.
8. Nyayaparishuddhi.

VI. Dvaita-Vedanta.

1. Anuvyakhya with Nyayasudha.
2. Chandrika with Prakasha and Seshachandrika
3. Dasaprakaranas with Tika.
4. Nyayamrita with Tarangini.
5. Tarkatandava with Tippani.
6. Abhinava-Tandava.
7. Vadavali with Tippani.
8. Madhvacharya's Rig-Bhashya

VII. Sahitya

1. Rigveda, Ashtaka I, 1-2 Adhyayas with Sayana's Bhashya
2. Aitareya Brahmana with Sayana's Bhashya, 1-2 Panchikas.
3. Malatimadhava.
4. Chanakya's Arthasastra—1-4 Adhikaranas.
5. Vasavadatta.
6. Harshacharitra.
7. Naishadha.
8. Siddhanta-Kaumudi (with Svara-Vaidika Prakriya)
9. Shadbhashachandrika.
10. Chitramimamsa.
11. Rasagangadhara.
12. Alankara-Kaustubha.
13. Dhvanyaloka with Lochana.
14. Dasarupaka.
15. Sabdasaktiprakasika.

VIII. Jyotisha.

1. Brihatsamhita.
2. Panchasiddhantika.
3. Suryasiddhanta.
4. Siddhantatattva-viveka.
5. Aryabhatiya-Siddhanta.
6. Trikonamiti.
7. Ramal Navaratna.
8. Hayanaratna.
9. Muhurtachintamani.
10. Brihallampaka.

APPENDIX H.

Revised Scale of the College Establishment.

MYSORE COLLEGE.

Teaching Staff.

College Department.

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Principal	...	..	200	20	300*
2. Vice-Principal	...	...	100	10	150
3. Sahitya Professor	...	...	50	5	100

* A higher pay may be given if persons of superior qualifications can be obtained.

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4.	Sahitya Tutor	... ...	30	2	50		
5.	„ „	... ...	30	2	50		
6.	Vyakarana Professor	... ...	50	5	100		
7.	Tarka „	... . .	50	5	100		
8.	„ Tutor	... ...	30	2	50		
9.	Advaita-Vedanta Professor	... ...	50	5	100		
10	Visishtadvaita	... ..	50	5	100		
11.	Dvaita	... ...	50	5	100		
12.	Mimamsa Tutor	...	30	2	50		
13.	Dharmasastra „	...	30	2	50		
14.	Jyotisha „	...	30	2	50		
						780	1,350
		School Department.					
1.	English and General subjects teacher	...	50	4	70		
2.	„	...	40	2	50		
3.	„	...	30	2	40		
4.	„	...	20	2	30		
5.	Kanarese teacher	...	20	2	30		
6.	Kavya and Alankara teacher	...	25	1	30		
7.	Kavya and Vyakarana teacher	...	25	1	30		
8.	„	...	20	1	25		
9.	„	...	20	1	25		
10.	„	...	15	1	20		
						265	350
		Veda and Prayoga.					
1.	Rigveda teacher	...	20	2	40		
2.	Yajurveda „	...	20	2	40		
3.	Samaveda „	...	20	2	40		
						60	120
		Clerical and Menial Staff.					
1.	First Clerk	... ...	30	3	45		
2.	Second Clerk	... ...	20	1	25		
3.	Third Clerk and Librarian	... ...	20	1	25		
						70	95
4.	Peons, etc. (as now)	... ...				60	60
5.	Contingencies, Library, Furniture, etc.	...				60	60
			(Per mensem)			1,295	2,035

BANGALORE COLLEGE.

Teaching Staff.

		College Department.					
1.	Principal ...	...	100	10	150		
2.	Sahitya and Alankara Professor	...	50	5	75		
3.	Sahitya and Tarka (Tutor)	...	30	2	50		
4.	Sahitya and Vyakarana „	...	30	2	50		
						210	325
		School Department.					
	(As in the Mysore College)					265	350
		Veda and Prayoga.					
1.	Rigveda Teacher ...	...	15	2	25		
2.	Krishna-Yajurveda Teacher	...	15	2	25		
3.	Sukla-Yajurveda „ ...	...	15	2	25		
4.	Samaveda „ ...	...	15	2	25		
						60	100
	Clerk	... ...	15	1	20	15	20
	Peons, etc. (7, 7, 6, 4)	... ...			24	24	24
	Library and contingencies	... ...			15	15	15
						589	834

No. 3333-45—Edn. 103-15-7, dated 27th September 1917.

APPENDIX I

The Total Cost of the Proposals.

I. College Establishments

	Per Month		Per Year	
1. Mysore College	1,295	2,035		
2. Bangalore College	589	834		
	1,884	2,869	Min. 22,608	Max. 34,428

II Scholarships, etc to Students

	Per Month	Per Year		
1. Scholarships to 70 Adhyayana and Prayoga students at Rs 3 per month per head on an average	210	2,520		
2. Annual prizes to the same at Rs 3 per head on an average		210		
3. Scholarships, free supply of class books, and prizes to 160 students in the school departments of the Mysore and Bangalore Sanskrit Colleges		1,350		
4. Grants-in-aid to the moffusil students on the results of annual examinations	..	2,000		
5. Scholarships and Boarding charges to 60 students of the College Department at Rs. 9 per student per month on an average in the two Colleges	540	6,480		
6. 4 Fellowships at Rs. 25 per mensem ...	100	1,200		
7. 4 Trans-Mysore studentships at Rs. 30 per mensem	120	1,440		
8. Travelling allowances to the 4 students in (7) at Rs. 60 each		240		
			15,440	15,440

III. Public Examination charges.

1. Examiners' Fees ...	2,500				
2. Prizes to successful candidates	4,000				
3. Feeding the candidates	2,000				
4. Travelling expenses of Examiners and other contingent charges (printing question papers, etc.)		1,000	9,500	9,500
			* 47,548	59,368
Existing Provision—				
Mysore College	16,223 0 0			
Bangalore College ...	7,080 0 0			
	23,303 0 0			
Deducting the existing provision			.. 23,303	23,303
Net increase			*24,245	36,065

* In para 35, for 47,668 and 24,365 read 47,548 and 24,245 respectively

No. 3057-70—A. & E. 37-16-4, DATED 18TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

The following resolution of the Mysore Economic Conference passed at the Brithday Sessions in June 1916, regarding the employment of an expert in Animal Husbandry.

"15. That in the opinion of this Conference it is essential to engage the services of an expert in Animal Husbandry to work under the Agricultural Department for improving breeds of live-stock and to train up a staff of Mysore young men in this Department of Agriculture."

2. Letter No. 290—S., dated the 11th May 1917, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, giving his opinion in the matter and forwarding a note on the improvement of cattle in the State.

Order No. 3057-70—A. & E. 37-16-4, dated 18th September 1917.

With a view to train a local officer in Animal Husbandry, Government are pleased to sanction the following arrangements :—

A graduate with the necessary aptitude may be selected from the Agricultural or Veterinary Department to specialise in Animal Husbandry. If a suitable candidate is not available in the departments concerned, a graduate with high qualifications should be selected after inviting applications.

The candidate selected will be required to study the systems of Animal Husbandry obtaining in different parts of India. He will be given a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem during the period of his training in India which will, for the present, be one year. After this preliminary training, the selected candidate may be sent for further foreign training, if necessary.

The selection of the candidate will be made by a Committee composed of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore as Chairman, the Director of Agriculture and the Inspector-General of Education. The Secretary, Agricultural Committee, will act as Secretary to the Committee.

2. The Director of Agriculture is requested to draw up, in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner, a suitable course of study for the guidance of the candidate selected for training and submit the same for the approval of Government.

The Secretary, Economic Conference, is requested to indicate the source from which the cost during the current year may be met.

The Special Committee's recommendation regarding the selection of the candidate should reach Government not later than the end of October next.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Secretary, Agricultural Committee.
The Comptroller to Government, through Branch II.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

Branch Veterinary Hospital.

No. 3261-310--A. & E. 109-16-3, DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 239—S., dated 13th March 1917, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, soliciting sanction to the opening of a small Branch Veterinary Hospital on the Hebbal Farm in the interests of the Agricultural School and the villages in the neighbourhood of the Farm, at a cost of Rs. 3,360 per annum as noted on the margin and requesting permission to make the necessary provision therefor in the budget.

INITIAL EXPENDITURE.

(1) (*a*) Additions to buildings consisting of one store-room, one compounding room and office and one stall for animals under treatment...	Rs.	1,500
(*b*) Equipment, veterinary surgical appliances and chemicals ..		450
Total	...	1,950
or	...	2,000

RECURRING EXPENDITURE.

(2) (*a*) Staff—		
Veterinary Asst. 50—5—75 } Average		
Salastri ... 15—1—20 } per		1,110
Compounder ... 10—1—15 } annum.		
(*b*) Medicines and Miscellaneous ...		250
Total	...	1,360
Grand Total	...	3,360

Order No. 3261-310—A. & E. 109-16-3 dated 26th September 1917.

Government are pleased to sanction the proposal of the Director for one year, the cost being met from the sources to be pointed out by the Director.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agriculture.

To—The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government, through Branch II.
The Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments.

Exd:—C. R.

No. 2590-605—A. E. 52-16-12, DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter dated 20th August 1916 from Mr. H. Krishna Rao, Retired Regimentdar, Mysore, forwarding for consideration a note prepared by him on Pony-breeding in the State.

2. Letter No. 122, dated 9th November 1916, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, forwarding the draft rules prepared by the Agricultural Committee on the subject.

3. Letter No. 1225, dated 14th December 1916, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, stating that the scheme may be tried on a small scale.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. 2552, dated 6th March 1917, from the Secretary, Agricultural Committee, forwarding a set of comprehensive rules prepared by the Committee so as to be applicable to horse, pony and cattle-breeding in Mysore.

5. Letter No. C 3862, dated 19th June 1917, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the rules framed by the Committee appear suitable and may be sanctioned as an experimental measure

Order No. 2590-605—A. E. 52-16-12, dated 6th September 1917.

The rules are sanctioned with a few modifications tentatively for a period of three years and published as an appendix to this order.

2. A report should be made at the end of each year as to the extent to which people have taken advantage of the concessions, and pony and cattle-breeding have been developed.

3. The rules will also be published separately in the *Mysore Gazette.*

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. and Agri.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Director of Agriculture in Mysore.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.
The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government through Branch II.
The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Secretary, Agricultural Committee.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department
PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 2590-605—A. E. 52-16-12, DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

Rules for the Encouragement of Horse, Pony, and Cattle-breeding in Mysore

1. Land up to a maximum extent of 50 acres may be given free of upset price for the *bona fide* purpose of establishing a farm for breeding cattle or horses or ponies on the express condition that it shall not be alienated in whole or in part or be subjected to any interest or encumbrance without the previous sanction of Government and that it shall not be used for any other purpose than that for which it was specially granted.

2. Suitable sites up to a limit of 5 acres might also be granted at a reasonable upset price for the location of the necessary buildings.

3. Land granted under Rule I shall be held revenue free for five years and shall thereafter be liable to payment of ¼ of the revenue assessment in the 6th year, of ½ of the revenue assessment in the 7th year, of ¾ of the revenue assessment in the 8th year and the full assessment from the 9th year onwards Where the grant consists originally, wholly or in part, of land classed as dry and such land is subsequently irrigated from a work constructed by Government, the concession shall not extend to exemption from liability to pay any water rate or contribution which may be assessed by the Deputy Commissioner, or other constituted authority, in the usual course

4. Sufficient grounds for grazing purposes, or for growing fodder may also be leased out from assessed, or unassessed waste lands, or such portions of the Date Groves or Amrut Mahal kavals as can be spared by the Departments concerned either in lieu of, or in addition to, the other concessions specified above.

5. The lessee shall be bound to maintain stock not falling below the minimum prescribed hereunder.

One brood mare, or two cows, or two buffaloes, for every five acres or fraction thereof, of land granted under the above conditions.

One stallion for every 20 brood mares, or one breeding bull or buffalo for every 30 cows or buffaloes maintained on the farm

He shall maintain full records of breeding operations and accounts of receipts and expenditure and keep the stables, lines, stalls, and appurtenances in a sanitary condition. He shall also be bound to give access to all officers of the Revenue, Agriculture, Civil Veterinary, Military, and Economic Conference Departments who may wish to inspect the farm premises.

Loans.

6. Loans up to a limit of Rs 5,000 may be granted for the encouragement of the breeding of horses, ponies and cattle for any, or all, of the purposes mentioned below —

Purchase of stock;
Construction of stables, lines, stalls and appurtenances,
Purchase of fodder and drugs;
Purchase of vehicles and implements,
Any other object immediately connected with the stud or breeding farm.

7. The loans shall carry interest at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, and the authority to sanction them shall vest as below :—

		Rs
Deputy Commissioners of Districts, up to	.	2,000
Government above	. .	2,000

8. The loan shall be repayable in fixed annual instalments, discharging both principal and interest within a period of ten years

9. In every case, the borrower under these rules shall execute mortgage of the cattle or pony breeding farm with all lands and buildings, appurtenant thereto, and these loans shall, in regard to further security, repayment and all other matters, be also governed by the conditions set forth in the general rules framed under Section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890, and Section 194 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

10. A quarterly return of the loans applied for, granted and refused under these rules, shall be sent by the Deputy Commissioners to the Agricultural Committee, and all the recommendations to Government in regard to such loans shall pass through the Agricultural Committee.

11. If, within a year of the grant of the land or loan as above, the grantee is found not to have taken adequate steps in furtherance of the establishment of a farm, the Deputy Commissoner may in his discretion, either grant a reasonable extension of the period, or resume the land, free from all claims to compensation, from the grantee and order the immediate recovery of the loan so granted with any interest due as an arrear of Land Revenue.

No. 2590-605—A. E. 52-16-12, DATED 6TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

Miscellaneous.

12. The proprietor, or if there be more than one proprietor, the proprietors of cattle breeding or stud farms started under the above concessions, shall have the right to obtain, free of charge, the service of stallions or breeding bulls maintained by Government or any Local Board or body if the brood mares or cows are taken to the place where the stallions or bulls are kept. He, (or they) shall also be entitled to free advice and treatment from the nearest Veterinary Hospital or Dispensary maintained by Government or Local Funds.

13. The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department should inspect all stud or cattle breeding farms started under the above concessions at least once a year, and submit a report to Government through the Agricultural Committee about their condition. To enable him to do so, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts should furnish him at the beginning of each year with a list of stud and cattle breeding farms which existed at the close of the previous year.

Commercial Section in the Industries and Commerce Department.

No. 2680-730—I. & C. 48-17-3, DATED 10TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ AGAIN—

Paragraph 4 of Government Order No. 1090-140—I. & C. 48-17-1, dated the 1st August 1917, sanctioning the reorganisation of the Industries and Commerce Department.

Order No. 2680-730—I. & C. 48-17-3, dated 10th September 1917.

According to the scheme for the reorganisation of the Industries and Commerce Department sanctioned in the Order referred to in the preamble, it has been decided to constitute a separate section in the Director's Office for the development of commercial work. Government are now pleased to sanction a separate commercial section in the Industries and Commerce Department for carrying on the above work and to appoint Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Saheb as the Officer in charge. His designation will be Deputy Director in charge of Commercial Developments and Statistics. He will be assisted by Mr. K. H. Ramayya, Assistant Director, on a pay of Rs. 350 *plus* a local allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

2. The items of work to be immediately undertaken out of the programme are:—

(i) collection of complete information regarding the existing conditions of trade in the State and further openings for the development of trade, internal and foreign,

(ii) establishment of a commercial bureau of information and statistics,

(iii) organization of the Central Commercial Museum,

(iv) compilation and publication of correct industrial and commercial statistics for the whole State,

(v) development of joint-stock enterprise under the Companies Regulation,

(vi) publication of a monthly trade journal or periodical bulletins on commercial subjects,

(vii) investigation into the question of starting land banks or of affording State aid by means of advances on proper security,

(viii) any other work or duties that may be necessary for developing commercial work in the State.

3. Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Saheb is requested to join his new duties on the 1st October 1917, and submit a definite scheme of work for the next six months, and each quarter thereafter, through the Director of Industries and Commerce. A quarterly report of progress should also be submitted. The Director, Sandalwood Oil Factory, is requested to relieve Mr. Ranganatha Rao Saheb on the 30th September 1917.

4. Government are also pleased to transfer Mr. Y. Narasinga Rao, Assistant Secretary, Economic Conference, for employment under the Director of the Sandalwood Oil Factory as Superintendent. The Secretary, Economic Conference, is

requested to arrange to relieve him at once, so that he may work in conjunction with Mr. Ranganatha Rao Saheb under the Director's supervision for a month and acquaint himself with the details of the work. He will be given a consolidated pay of Rs. 400—$\frac{50}{3}$—500, while employed in the Sandalwood Oil Factory.

5. Separate orders will issue regarding the transfer of the work of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies to the Department of Commerce.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Director of Industries and Commerce
The Director of Sandalwood Oil Factory
The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference
The Comptroller, Mysore Government, thro' Branch II
The Heads of other Departments
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts

Exd.—C. R.

Central Industrial Workshop in Bangalore.

No. 3005-55—I. & C. 144-16-2, DATED 17TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No 3597, dated the 28th March 1917, from the Officiating Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, submitting proposals for the opening of Industrial Workshops in certain districts

2 Note No D 250, dated the 22nd May 1917, by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department on the question of converting the existing Public Works Workshop into an Industrial Workshop under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce and constructing a separate workshop for the Public Works Stores and Water Supply Works.

Order No. 3005-55—I. & C. 144-16-2, dated 17th September 1917.

Government agree with the Director of Industries and Commerce that it is very essential under existing conditions that the department should have a Central Industrial Workshop, where it would be possible to manufacture and supply to the people simple machines needed by them, undertake important repairs and alterations of machinery already set up and carry on experiments to design and adapt machinery to suit local requirements. Government are therefore pleased to sanction the proposal to start a Central Industrial Workshop in Bangalore and approve of the following arrangements in connection therewith:—

The workshop buildings constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,05,841, the machinery with which it is fitted up and the establishment attached thereto at present costing Rs. 1,058 per mensem as per statement appended will be transferred to the Industries and Commerce Department and the workshop placed under the independent control of the Director of Industries and Commerce

2. For carrying on ordinary repairs required for the water-supply and the Public Works Department, the Public Works Department Stores will be separated the building constructed therefor, together with the General Stores and the establishment attached thereto, being transferred to the Water-supply Division. Separate orders will issue from the Public Works Department as regards the staff and equipment of the Public Works Department repair Workshop.

3. The Chief Engineer is requested to make the necessary arrangements to place at the disposal of the Director of Industries and Commerce the funds now provided in the Public Works Department budget for meeting the cost of the workshop establishment, purchase of machinery, manufacture of implements and the cost of maintenance of the workshop machinery, suitable provision being made in future in the budget of the Industries and Commerce Department for all expenditure in connection with the Industrial Workshop.

4. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to examine the working of the existing workshop thoroughly and submit necessary proposals for the consideration of Government for making it thoroughly efficient and up to date. The workshop should be carried on strictly commercial lines, the accounts being audited once in six months by the commercial auditor, and a half-yearly balance sheet issued. Arrangements should also be made to give practical training to the students of the Mechanical Engineering School and others qualified to undergo advanced training in the Central Industrial Workshop.

5. In addition to the Central Industrial Workshop, the Director of Industries and Commerce proposes the opening of a small industrial workshop in each district, excepting Bangalore and Mysore, to undertake ordinary repairs of machinery in the district.

No. 3005-55—I. & C. 144-16-2, DATED 17TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

The cost of each workshop is estimated as follows :—

EQUIPMENT.

	Rs.
Building office and store rooms	2,212
Machinery, Blacksmiths' shed and stock rooms, compound walls, etc.	4,290
Machinery including tools	4,000
Total ...	**10,502**

The cost of establishment proposed is Rs. 1,212 per annum and of working expenditure Rs. 2,412 per annum. The receipts are estimated at Rs. 1,412 in the beginning, involving a net deficit of Rs. 1,000 which is proposed to be borne both by the Government and the respective District Boards, equally, the profits being similarly divided as soon as the concerns become self-supporting.

5. Government also approve of the scheme of District Workshops which should afford facilities to people of the district for repairs and be centres for training them to handle machinery. A provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made in the current year's budget and a beginning may be made at once in two districts, preference being given to districts in which the District Boards concerned are prepared to contribute half the net initial and recurring cost per annum. The district headquarters selected should be reported to Government for approval by the 1st November 1917.

6. Government are also of opinion that the District Workshops should afford facilities for practical training to senior students in the District Industrial Schools and also to artizans engaged in the profession. The Director is requested to submit proposals in consultation with the Inspector-General of Education for the approval of Government for providing facilities for such training.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. and Agri.

To— The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller to Government, through Branch II.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Presidents of District Boards.
The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committtee.
The Secretary, Education Committee.
The Heads of Departments.

Exd.— C. R.

No. 3005-55—I. & C 144-16-2, DATED 17TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the establishment sanctioned for the Public Works Workshop and Stores

No.	Present Workshop Establishment		Establishment for pure workshop			Establishment for Stores only		
	Designation	Pay	No	Designation	Pay	No	Designation	Pay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs			Rs			
1	Superintendent Rs 200—30—350	300	1	One Superintendent Rs 200—30—350	300			
1	Foreman Rs 100—4—120	113⅓	1	Foreman Rs 100—4—120	113⅓			
1	Assistant Foreman	45	1	Assistant Foreman	45			
1	Chargeman	75	1	Chargeman	75			
1	Do	60	1	Do	60			
1	Do	50	1	Do	50			
1	Do	45	1	Do	45			
1	Chief Store keeper	155				1	Chief Store-keeper	155
1	Second Store-keeper	35	1	Second Store-keeper	35			
1	Store Clerk	25				1	Store clerk	25
1	Mechanical Draftsman	60	1	Mechanical Draftsman	60			
1	Accountant Rs 50—4—70	65	1	Accountant	65			
2	Accounts clerks on Rs 25 each	50	2	Accounts clerks on Rs 25 each	50			
1	Time keeper	15	1	Time-keeper	15			
1	Head Clerk	30	1	Head clerk	30			
1	Record keeper	25	1	Record-keeper	25			
1	Deputy clerk	20	1	Deputy clerk	20			
1	Typist	25	1	Typist	25			
1	Gate-keeper	20	1	Gate keeper	20			
4	Peons 1 on Rs. 7, 3 on Rs 6 each	25	4	Peons 1 on Rs 7 and 3 on Rs 6 each	25			
	Total	1,238⅓		Total	1,058⅓		Total	180

S. O.

Meritorious Work in connection with the Economic Conference.

No. 3370-420—E. C. 3-17-3, DATED 23TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 958-68—A. & I. 26-15-2, dated 27th August 1915, sanctioning the award of certificates for good work done in connection with the economic development of the country.

Order No. 3370-420—E. C. 3-17-3, dated 28th September 1917.

Government are pleased to issue the accompanying rules for guidance in recommending persons for special recognition of meritorious work in connection with the Economic Conference.

2. The rules will be in force for a period of two years, at the end of which Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts will suggest to Government any changes they may consider necessary.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Secretaries of the Central Committees of the Conference.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Exd—C. R.

No. 3370-420—E. C. 3-17-3, DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

RULES.

The following rules may be followed in recommending persons for special recognition for meritorious work in connection with the Economic Conference :—

(i) A certificate will be awarded to each person finally selected by Government.

(ii) Persons whose direct contribution to any approved object connected with the Economic Conference is not less than Rs. 25,000 may be included among persons for whom a certificate of the first class with suitable Palace honours is recommended Similarly, direct contribution of a sum of Rs. 10,000 and above but less than Rs. 25,000 will make the donor eligible for inclusion in the list of persons for second class certificates with lower honours from the Palace.

(iii) Persons whose contribution is between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 will be awarded certificates signed by the Dewan.

(iv) Persons whose contribution is between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 5,000 will be awarded certificates signed by a Secretary to Government on behalf of Government.

(v) Persons whose contribution is between Rs. 500 and Rs. 3,000 will be eligible for certificates signed by the Deputy Commissioners, names being approved by Government.

(vi) Persons who have taken a leading part in the collection of funds for purposes of public utility connected with the Economic Conference, though they may not have directly contributed the money, will be eligible for certificates of the following description .—

(*a*) A certificate similar to the one referred to in Rule iii signed by the Dewan, if the amount collected is not less than Rs. 10,000.

(*b*) A certificate signed by a Secretary to Government, if the amount collected is not less than Rs. 5,000.

(*c*) A certificate signed by the Deputy Commissioner, if the amount collected is not less than Rs. 3,000.

(vii) Whenever any person introduces a new industry or floats a company on co operative or joint stock principles with a capital of not less than Rs. 50,000 for the promotion of any scheme of public utility and places it on a working basis, or introduces improved methods of cultivation so as to increase production by at least Rs. 5,000 in each case such a person will also be considered eligible for certificates of the class referred to in Rules iii and iv respectively.

(viii) Any one who does honorary work in any school for not less than 12 months by teaching two hours a day gratis or starts special industrial, technical or other schools, may be awarded certificates signed by the Deputy Commissioner on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Education.

2. These rules do not apply to certificates to be awarded under the Village Improvement Scheme which will be dealt with separately in the Revenue Department.

3. No person should be recommended for recognition whose character or conduct is not satisfactory.

No. 602-11—Muz. 213-16-22, dated 7th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Memo No. 837, dated 10th September 1913, to the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, forwarding a copy of Vignapanapatrika approving of the nomination of Vedamurthi Gururayachar as successor to the Sri Kundapur Vyasarayaswami Matt at Abbur in the Channapatna Taluk.

Correspondence ending with letter No. 1197, dated 28th June 1917, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, reporting that Vedamurti Gururayachar was duly installed as the Swami of the Matt on the 28th May 1917, and that the old Swami, who was ailing for some time past, passed away soon after on 1st June 1917.

Order No. 602-11—Muz. 213-16-22, dated 7th September 1917.

The Government are pleased to approve of the succession of Vedamurti Gururayachâr as Swamigalu of Sri Kundapur Vyasarayaswami Matt, under the titular name of Sri Lakshmi Prasanna Tirtha Sripadangalavaru.

G. ARAVAMUDU IYENGAR,
Joint Secy. to Govt., Muz. Dept.

To—The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
The Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.

Exd.—C. R.

Additional Grant.

No. 810-3—Muz. 28-17-2, dated 28th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 810-3—Muz. 28-17-2, dated 28th September 1917.

Two cash grants of Rs. 173 and Rs. 104—12—0 per annum are being paid for the performance of certain services, respectively, in the temples of Sri Ranganathaswami at Sriraugam and Sri Jambukesvaraswami at Jambukesvaram near Trichinopoly. A portion of these grants is now being utilized towards the travelling expenses of the Local Agents for bringing *prasadam* to Mysore for presentation to His Highness the Maharaja. As this has the effect of diverting a portion of the grants for a purpose not originally intended, the Government are pleased to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 15 per annum in each case to meet the Railway fare and expenses of the persons bringing the *prasadam* to Mysore.

2. The Comptroller is requested to make an additional provision in the budget on this account in future under the head "Endowments to temples in British Territories". The source from which the expenditure should be met this year will be indicated later on.

3. The Muzrai Superintendent is requested to see that the whole of the original allotment is made use of for purposes of worship and to direct the Local Agents to attend at Mysore in future on the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja to present the *prasadam* in due form.

G. ARAVAMUDIYENGAR,
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Muz. Dept.

To—The Comptroller to Government.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore for making the needful corrections in the Cas Grant Register.
The Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Rxd.—C. R.

No. 465-77—E. A. G. 188, DATED 12TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 24—E. A. G., dated 15th June 1917, issuing a revised Jail Manual for Mysore.

Order No. 465-77—E. A. G. 188, dated 12th September 1917.

The Lock-up Rules contained in the Jail Manual of 1894 have been omitted in the recent edition of that Manual issued with Government Order No. 24—E. A. G., dated 15th June 1917, as it was proposed to publish them as a separate compilation. The rules have now been revised in consultation with the Inspector-General of Prisons and are issued in the form of a Lock-up Manual which is hereto appended.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Inspector-General of Prisons.
The Inspector-General of Police
The Registrar, Chief Court.
All District Magistrates.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 478-86—E. A. D. 52-4, DATED 24TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

1. Government Order No J 2321-9—Cts 92-10-3, dated the 15th February 1911, directing that all the courts of Subordinate Magistrates should be inspected by the District Magistrates or Session Judges at least once a year

2. Letter No J. 239-10-2, dated the 15th July 1911, to the District Magistrate, Chitaldrug, stating that as suggested by the Chief Court, Session Judges and District Magistrates should arrange in mutual consultation for the inspection of criminal courts in their jurisdiction.

3. Government Order No J 3722-30—Cts. 182-10-15, dated the 24th June 1912, directing that District Magistrates should inspect the courts of Assistant Commissioner Magistrates at least once a year

4. Letter No J 2128—Cts. 98-13-1, dated the 3rd December 1915, to the Registrar, Chief Court, requiring that copies of programmes of inspection by the judges of the Chief Court should, if prepared, be sent up to Government

5. Government Order No J 3295—Cts. 107-15-3, dated the 14th February 1916 (paragraph 6) suggesting the preparation of annual programmes apportioning the work of inspection (of civil courts) between the judges of the Chief Court and the District Courts

6. Letter No. 5968-438, dated the 28th June 1916, from the Registrar, Chief Court, on the suggestion referred to in 5.

7. Government Order No. 10870-918—E A 43-14-1, dated the 10th April 1915 issuing certain general instructions for the periodical inspection of all Government offices in the State.

8. Correspondence ending with letter No S C 211, (Reference) dated the 11th September 1916, from the Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore, submitting with reference to 7 above proposals regarding the systematic inspection of Civil and Criminal Courts

Order No. 478-86—E. A. G. 52-4, dated 24th September 1917.

In supersession of the instructions on the subject contained in the orders read in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the preamble, Government are pleased to direct that the arrangements detailed hereunder be followed in regard to the periodical inspection of the Civil and Criminal Courts in the State :—

Name of court	Inspecting officer	How frequently to be inspected
1. Munsiff's court including the Magisterial branch 2. Subordinate Judge's Court	1. The Presiding officer 2. The District Judge of the Division. 3. A Judge of the Chief Court ...	Annually. Occasionally.
3. District Judge's Court ...	1. The Presiding officer ... 2. A Judge of the Chief Court ...	Annually. Do
4. District Magistrate's Court ...	1. The Presiding officer .. 2. A Judge of the Chief Court ...	Do Occasionally, annually if convenient.
5. First Class Magistrates' Courts other than those of the Munsiff Magistrates.	1. The presiding officer 2. The District Magistrate 3 A Judge of the Chief Court ...	Annually. Occasionally, annually, if convenient.
6. Second and 3rd class Magistrates' Courts other than those of Munsiff Magistrates.	1. The Presiding officer 2. The District Magistrate or Sub-Division 1st Class Magistrate.	Annually.

NOTE.—This does not preclude District Magistrates from inspecting Munsiff Magistrates Courts, whenever they deem necessary.

No. 478-86—E. A. G. 52-4, DATED 24TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

2. These arrangements follow in the main the proposals submitted by the Chief Court. It is only necessary to observe that while Government agree that Munsiff Magistrates' Courts should as a rule be inspected only by Session Judges, they think it undesirable to dissociate District Magistrates altogether from the inspection of these courts. It is therefore provided that District Magistrates might also inspect the courts of Munsiff Magistrates subordinate to them when such inspection is considered necessary.

3. As regards the inspection of subordinate courts by the judges of the Chief Court, it is stated that no rules are possible but that the courts of District Judges, Subordinate Judges and District Magistrates would be inspected occasionally, annually if that is found to be reasonably possible. This proposal fully meets all requirements and has the entire approval of Government. They would only express the hope that it might be possible to inspect the courts of District Judges at least once a year.

4. With the proposals under consideration, lists of questions have been submitted for the guidance of inspecting officers. These questions are approved and printed as appendices to this order. It is needless to observe that the questions are only intended as an aid to the memory of inspecting officers and should not be taken to circumscribe the scope of inspection.

5. Regarding the Chief Court, the Chief Judge says that he has been inspecting the court hitherto and that he will arrange for its annual inspection either by himself or one of the other judges annually.

6. Copies of notes of inspections held by the judges of the Chief Court will continue to be submitted to Government as already desired in letter No. J. 2128—Cts. 98-13-1, dated the 3rd December 1915.

C. .S BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Registrar, Chief Court.
All District Magistrates

Exd.—R. K.

No. 478-86—E. A. G. 52-4, DATED 24TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

APPENDIX A.

SET OF QUESTIONS FOR THE INSPECTION OF CIVIL COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT BY THE PRESIDING JUDGE OF EACH COURT.

1. Name of Inspecting Officer with designation.....

2. Duration of inspection { Date commenced..... / Date concluded.....

3. Previous inspection { Date..... / Name and designation of Inspecting Officer.....

CASE REGISTERS.

1. Are the original suits, small cause suits, execution, miscellaneous and insolvency cases registers maintained correctly and up-to-date?

2. Are all plaints and applications presented to the court brought on the respective register of cases in the order of the date on which they are presented without delay?

3. Are the abstracts of the plaints and applications as entered in the respective registers, correct and intelligible?

4. Are the provisions of law with regard to applications as entered in the registers correct?

5. Are the dates of adjournments properly entered in the column provided therefor in the registers?

6. Do the entries correspond with those in the diaries of the court?

7. Are the results of cases entered promptly and properly in the respective registers?

8. Are the results of appeals noted in the appropriate column in cases in which appeals had been preferred?

9. Are reports relating to satisfaction of decrees or amounts deposited in court by judgment debtors promptly noted in the column provided therefor in the registers of original and small cause suits?

10. Is the information relating to execution of decrees promptly and properly noted in the several columns provided therefor in the original and small cause suits registers?

10A. Are the regular and miscellaneous appeal registers correctly and properly maintained?

STATISTICAL REGISTERS.

11. Are these registers written up properly and up-to-date?

12. Do the entries relating to the mode of disposal in these registers correspond with the results as noted in the cases registers?

13. Is the period of duration in these registers correctly calculated?

14. Does the total number of cases of each month as entered in these registers agree with the monthly totals of the disposal registers?

15. Does the monthly total of each of these registers agree with the monthly statements?

OTHER REGISTERS.

16. Are the court fee and process fee registers maintained correctly and up-to-date under the supervision of the head ministerial officer?

17. Are the initials of the officials to whom papers are given taken in the column provided therefor?

18. Is there any delay in sending papers to the concerned clerks?

19. Are refunds of institution and process fees noted in the column of remarks?

20. Do the entries of refund in the refund register tally with the refund cheques?

21. Is the register of unused process stamps properly and correctly maintained?

22. Are unused process stamps for which no refund is claimed within time destroyed soon after the expiry of the time prescribed and is the fact noted in both the register of process stamps and that of unused process stamps?

23. Are applications for refunds brought for orders without delay and the refund cheques issued without delay?

24. Is the court diary or posting book properly maintained?

25. Do the entries correspond with the order sheet?

26. Are the cases posted or adjourned to the farthest date entered in the diary?

27. Is the hour at which the court sat and rose daily noted in the diary?

28. Are the entries in the process register properly and correctly made under the supervision of the head ministerial Officer?

29. Are processes issued to the process nazir without delay?

30. Is the return of processes duly noted in the column provided therefor?

31. Is the adjustment of the amount due to the process nazir correctly noted against each entry?

CASH DEPARTMENT.

32. Are all the registers prescribed by the rules maintained?

33. Is the deposit register written up properly and correctly?

NOTE.—Check with the register receipt order books and cheque books?

34. Are signatures of parties obtained in the cash and deposit registers for receipts and payments?

35. Are the signatures of parties obtained in the deposit register for the issue of cheques?

36 Are the signatures of parties which are in languages other than English and Kannada transliterated?

37. Are the previous year's balances brought on the current year's ledger?

38 Are all the items correctly and properly ledgered?

39. Are balances struck in the ledger after each transaction?

40 Are ledger indexes maintained correctly?

41. Are the subsidiary ledgers maintained correctly?

42 Are amounts of duty and penalty remitted generally to the treasury on the days they are paid into court?

43 Has the office been sending copies of documents on which duty and penalty were recovered to the Deputy Commissioner without delay?

44 Are impounded documents sent to the Deputy Commissioner then and there?

CONTINGENT REGISTER

45 Is this register correctly maintained by the head munshi in the prescribed form?

46. Is an account of the permanent advance correctly maintained by the head munshi?

47 Are all charges incurred on account of contingencies entered in the contingent register from day to day?

48 Has the head munshi been recouping the permanent advance at the end of every month?

49 Are the detailed contingent bills of each month submitted with vouchers regularly by the 1st week of the succeeding month as required by the rules?

50. Are all disallowances promptly deducted from the succeeding contingent bill?

PAY BILLS AND ACQUITTANCE ROLLS, ETC.

51. Are pay bills prepared with reference to the attendance register, leave and office order book?

52. Are all salaries drawn duly disbursed and proper receipts taken in the baraward?

53. Is a stamped receipt obtained for payments of over Rs 20?

54. Is undisbursed pay short drawn invariably in the pay bill of the next month?

55. Are pension applications prepared and submitted in time as required by Government Order No. F. L. 7215-55—S. & A. 484-08-1, dated the 7th May 1909?

56. Is a gradation list of the officials prepared as they stood on the 1st of July every year with their qualifications and services duly and correctly noted?

57. Is an office order book maintained?

58. Are orders of leave, punishment etc., regularly recorded and given effect to?

58a. Is a service register maintained for every permanent official and brought up to date? Are these registers arranged in order and kept in a box? Who keeps the key of the box?

58b. Is the attendance register regularly maintained and checked by the officer constantly?

59. Is a character book maintained for each official in the office?

60. Is a record of the distribution o work among the several clerks in the office maintained?

61. Is the work assigned to each official sufficient without being excessive?

RECORD ROOM.

62. Are all the records of different classes of cases divided into files and arranged and indexed as required by the Chief Court Rule of Practice No. 149?

63. Are all records of cases or proceedings handed over to the Court Record Room soon after their completion?

64. Are the disposal registers written up correctly and up to date?

65. Are records being sent to the Central Record Room in time as required by the rules?

66. Has the court record keeper maintained a book to obtain the signatures of the officials who remove records from the record room?

67. Is the register of documents returned correctly maintained?

68. Are all applications for return of documents brought on this register without delay and in the order of their receipt?

69. Are they brought up for orders without delay?

70. Are the documents returned to parties without delay?

71. Are there any applications in which return was ordered but the documents have not been taken within two months from the date of the order?

72. Are all the records and registers which are in the custody of the court record keeper properly arranged and kept?

FURNITURE LIST.

73. Is a register of furniture maintained?

74. Are all articles of furniture purchased from time to time entered in the register under his initials with details as to the date of purchase and cost of each?

Is a note made in the register of all articles lost or which have become unserviceable?

Is the furniture adequate to the needs of the office or more than necessary? What is the condition of furniture kept?

75. Are the entries verified by the head munshi once a quarter and by him once a year?

STATIONERY AND FORMS

76. Are the stock and issue books correctly maintained and submitted monthly for the inspection of the officer-in-charge?

77. Does the head munshi check them once a quarter?

78. Is a verification by stock taking done by him once a year?

Are all old and unserviceable articles of stationery sold by public auction and the proceeds credited to Government (*vide* Rule 19 of the Stationery rules)?

Is a register of periodical issue of stationery maintained? (*vide* Rule 36 of the Stationery rules.)

79 Is the stock of forms kept in a proper place and are the forms neatly arranged?

LIBRARY

80. Is a catalogue of books maintained up to date?

81. Are all books and periodicals received entered in a register maintained therefor?

82. Are all the books labelled and kept arranged in almirahs?

83. Are any books issued without a receipt or lent to strangers without his permission?

84. Are cases of loss or damage to any books reported promptly and orders obtained for their replacement?

PROCESS DEPARTMENT

85. Are all the registers prescribed by the rules correctly maintained?

86. Are all the processes brought on the A register as soon as they are received?

87. Does the process nazir issue processes for service without undue delay?

88. Does he submit regularly as required by the rules, bills in adjustment of his permanent advance?

89. Is there any delay in getting his bills cashed and why?

90. Does he adjust special advances without delay?

91. Are processes returned to Court before the hearing dates. Are explanations taken and recorded for delay in returning processes?

92. Does the nazir invariably collect all unspent batta amounts from process servers immediately after the return of the process server and before issuing a fresh batch of processes?

93. Is the work of distribution among the staff fair and equal?

94. Does the nazir exercise adequate supervision over the working of the department?

95. Are attached properties in the hands of the nazir kept securely?

96. Are they properly and correctly labelled with the Nos. of cases, etc., according to the property register and attachment lists?

97. Has the nazir been obtaining the orders of the Court in the matter of the disposal of properties in his custody?

98. Is the attendance register maintained correctly by the nazir as per Chief Court Proceedings No. 6712-21—C. 366, dated the 26th March 1908?

SECURITIES.

99. Have the head ministerial officer, court and process nazirs and all amins and process servers furnished the securities required of them under the rules?

100. Are the securities furnished proper and are the security bonds properly drawn up and kept securely?

COPYISTS' DEPARTMENT.

100A. (*a*) How many copyists are employed in the department?

(*b*) Does each of them write a legible and good hand?

(*c*) Are applications for copies distributed fairly among them?

(*d*) Does the monthly average income of the examiner and of each copyist show that the staff is sufficient or otherwise?

101. Are there many applications pending and is all long pending satisfactorily explained?

102. Is the copy application register neatly and correctly maintained and up to date?

103. Are copies granted to parties promptly?

104. Is the number of copying sheets in the hands of copyists on the date of inspection correct according to the balance appearing in the register?

GENERAL.

105. Are all decrees drawn up and brought to his signature without delay?

106. Are plaints and other applications properly checked and scrutinised by the head ministerial officer?

107. Does the head ministerial officer properly supervise the work of the office.

108. Are all the stamps duly punched as required by the rules?

109. Are the Rules of Practice and Circular Letters issued by the Chief Court arranged and kept in separate files. Are all the printed proceedings of the Government and of the Chief Court arranged and kept in files and are these files complete and up to date?

CORRESPONDENCE REGISTERS

110 Are the registers of inward and outward correspondence properly maintained ?

111. Are a peon book and a tappal book maintained ?

112 Are the registers written up neatly, are all the entries concise and clear ?

113 Are all papers brought up for orders and attended to without delay ?

114 Is there any delay in the fair copying and despatching of letters ? Are all papers despatched invariably on the day they are signed or the following day ?

115 Are these registers checked constantly by the head ministerial officer ?

116. Is a list of the periodical reports and returns due, prepared and maintained up to date ? Are the due dates, the dates of actual submission and the names of the clerks responsible for their preparation noted therein ? Are returns and reports submitted on the due dates ?

117 Is an inspection minute book maintained as required by paragraph 4 of Government Order No 10870-918—E A 43-14-1, dated the 10th April 1915 ?

118. The Extent to which points noted for action at previous inspections have been attended to ?

119. Any irregularities or informalities observed in the course of inspection, whether connected with the printed questions or not and suggestions, if any, for improving the efficiency of the working of the office ?

SESSIONS WORK.

(1) Are the following registers correctly maintained.—

(*a*) Register of Sessions cases.
(*b*) Register of Miscellaneous cases.
(*c*) Do Criminal Appeals.
(*d*) Do Fines.
(*e*) Do Property.
(*f*) Do Stamps.
(*g*) Do Cash.
(*h*) Do Witnesses.
(*i*) Criminal Diary.

(2) Are all the orders of commitment and petitions received brought on the respective registers as soon as they are received ?

(3) Is the provision of law correctly entered in the several registers ?

(4) Are the disposals correctly entered in the Sessions Cases and Miscellaneous Cases registers ?

(5) Are the entries in the witness register correctly made ?

(6) Are the fines imposed brought on the fine register then and there ?

(7) Are reminders frequently issued to the police for the realisation of outstanding fines ?

(8) Are all fines recovered credited to the Treasury without delay ?

(9) Are all the properties produced before the court correctly entered in the property register?

(10) Are all the properties for the disposal of which orders have been passed duly disposed of in accordance with the orders ?

(11) Are the entries in the witness register correctly made ?

(12) Do the cash book entries agree with those in the fine register?

(13) Do the entries in the diary agree with the order sheets and do they shew correctly the actual workdone by the court?

(14) Are all the records in disposed of cases duly indexed and made over to the record room without delay?

(15) Have all pending items of the previous year brought forward to the registers of the new year ?

(16) Are all stamps produced in court brought on the stamp register correctly ?

(17) Are stamps punched and defaced ?

(18) Does the head ministerial officer check these registers constantly?

(19) Are calendars and copy of judgment submitted to the Chief Court without delay?

(20) Are copies of judgment sent to the District Magistrate's Court for the information of the Committing Magistrate without delay ?

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APPENDIX B.

SET OF QUESTIONS FOR THE INSPECTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT BY THE PRESIDING MAGISTRATE OF EACH COURT.

1. Name and designation of Inspecting Officer.....

2. Duration ... ... { Date commenced..... .. .. Date concluded.....

3. Previous inspection ... { Date .. .. Name and designation of inspecting officer.....

1. Are the following registers correctly maintained :—

(*a*) Register of Regular Cases.
(*b*) Do of Summary Cases.
(*c*) Do of Miscellaneous Cases
(*d*) Do of Witnesses.
(*e*) Do of Fines.
(*f*) Do of Properties.
(*g*) Do of Stamps.
(*h*) Do of Power.
(*i*) Cash Book.
(*j*) Criminal Diary.
(*k*) Register of first information reports received.
(*l*) Register of appeals.

2. Are all complaints, charge sheets and other petitions presented to the Court brought on the respective registers as soon as they are received ?

3. Are entries correctly made in the several columns of Registers Nos. I, II, III, IV and VI ?

4. Are the final orders in cases tried summarily written by the magistrate in his own hand ?

5. Has the Judicial Munshi understood the Chief Court instructions for making entries in the witness Register No. IV and are the entries correctly made ?

6. Is the provision of law correctly entered in the appropriate columns in Registers Nos. I, II, III and V ?

7. Are entries being made in Register No. VII (Fines) as soon as fines are imposed ?

8. Do the entries tally with those in Registers Nos. I, III and V ?

9. Are distress warrants issued to the Police without delay in cases in which fines are outstanding ?

10. Are reminders being issued to the Police for long pending distress warrants ?

11. Are orders of the District Magistrate sought for without delay to strike off the amounts which are reported by the Police to be irrecoverable ?

12. Are compensation and Court costs awarded promptly recovered and paid ?

13. Are amounts of fines and other cash produced in Court promptly entered into the cash book and credited to the Treasury without delay under the respective heads ?

14. Are entries in Register No. IX (Property) being made correctly as soon as properties are produced before the Court?

15. Are properties kept safe in the property box duly labelled?

16. Are the orders of the Court for the disposal of the properties promptly attended to?

17. Are proclamations for the disposal of unclaimed properties issued to the Gazette soon after orders are passed?

18. Are vouchers properly taken from parties to whom properties are returned?

19. Are all stamps produced in Court correctly entered in the stamp register (No. XI)?

20. Are all the stamps properly punched and defaced?

21. Are processes prepared and issued to the Police for service without delay?

22. Are the entries made in Register No. XIII (Power) correct and up to date?

23. Are payees' signatures properly taken in the cash book (Register No. XIV) with one anna receipt stamps in cases of payments exceeding Rs. 20?

RECORDS.

24. Have all the records of disposed of cases been properly indexed and sent to the respective record rooms after the expiry of time allowed?

25. Are the registers prescribed in the Chief Court Rule of Practice No. 86, dated the 12th April 1913, for the record room properly and correctly maintained?

26. Are the requisitions of different Courts promptly complied with?

27. Are all the stamps punched for the second time in the record room after the records are received?

28. Are the records of different classes of cases of different Courts kept separate in the record room properly arranged and labelled?

29. Are all permanent registers kept separate properly arranged and labelled?

29a. Are all records and registers liable to be destroyed periodically dealt with accordingly?

LIBRARY.

30. Are the books in the library neatly arranged and kept in almirahs duly labelled?

31. Are books and publications entered in the register maintained therefor as soon as they are received and is the register written up-to date?

32. Is a catalogue of the office library maintained up to date?

33. Are all correction slips inserted in their proper places in the volumes of enactments, rules, etc.?

34. Are any books issued without a receipt or lent to strangers without the permission of the head of the office?

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35. Are cases of loss or damage to any books reported promptly and orders obtained for their replacement?

GENERAL

36. Are all remand and other orders promptly and correctly written up and brought for his signature?

37. Are all calendars and copy of judgments and orders submitted to the higher court within the time allowed?

38. Are all reports and returns prepared and submitted on or before the due date?

39. Is an up to date list of reports and returns due to and due from, with the due dates prepared and maintained in the office?

40. Are all papers received in the office brought for orders without delay?

41. Are the Rules of Practice and Circular Letters issued by the Chief Court arranged and kept in separate files. Are all the printed proceedings of the Government and of the Chief Court arranged and kept in files and are these files complete and up to date?

COPYISTS' DEPARTMENT.

42. Are the copyists employed, enough to cope with the work?

43. Are copies issued to the parties without delay?

44. Does the income of the department allow a remuneration of not less than Rs. 10 per copyist per mensum?

45. Is the copy application register correctly and properly maintained?

46. Are all copy applications brought up for orders as soon as they are received?

47. Are the copying sheets produced by parties duly accounted for?

48. Are all applications on which copying sheets are not produced within one month from the date of call brought up for orders as required by Rule 3 of Rule of Practice No. 85, dated 27th March 1913?

49. Are all copies and unused copying sheets not claimed by the parties within twelve months from the date on which they were ready for delivery brought up for orders and destroyed by him or in his presence as required by Rule 14 of the Copyists' Rules?

50. Are such destructions noted in the reistger of copy applications?

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APPENDIX C.

SET OF QUESTIONS FOR SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS.

Inspection of the court of the { District Judge / Sub-Judge / Munsiff } of.....

on..... .....by ....

This court was last inspected by.....

on..... .....

1. Who is the presiding Judge or Munsiff and since when is he in charge?

2. How many working days were there since the last inspection? On how many days did the Judge sit for (*a*) Civil (*b*) Criminal work?

(*a*) What is the number of suits or cases of each kind pending on the date of last inspection by

(*b*) Of these how many have since been disposed of

3. What is the number instituted since last inspection and what is the number pending on this date?

(*a*) What is the number of contested proceedings of each kind now pending?

(*b*) What is the date of institution of the oldest pending case of each kind?

(*c*) How many cases of each kind are pending over a year?

(1) Regular suits.

(2) Small Cause suits.

(3) Execution cases.

(4) Miscellaneous cases.

(*a*) Cases under the Succession Certificates Regulation.

(*b*) Cases under the Guardian and Wards Regulation.

(5) Cases under the Insolvency Regulation.

(6) Appeals.

(*a*) Regular.

(*b*) Miscellaneous.

(*d*) What is the number of appealable decrees passed by the Courts and the numbers actually appealed yet? The result of the appealed cases may be noted under the following heads?

(1) Number modified;

(2) Number reversed;

(3) Number remanded;

and (4) Number confirmed.

(*e*) What is the number of cases in which the decrees were reversed by the Chief Court?

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22. Is the evidence in contested suits recorded in full and legibly in the manner prescribed by the Code and certified as correct?

23. Are plaints and petitions correctly stamped? Are the institution fees paid thereon properly checked at the time of presentation in court?

24. Are court fee stamps punched properly and brought to register?

25. Are the pleadings correctly verified (O. VI. R. 15) and are they drawn up in accordance with orders VI and VII?

26. When new parties are added or legal representatives brought on, are the necessary laterations made in the plaint?

27. When plaints are amended is the amendment duly entered in the plaint?

28. Are applications for appointment of guardians of minor defendants and orders of appointment regularly made before cases are proceeded with?

29. Are compromises affecting minors always sanctioned by the court?

30. Are certificates required from Advocates and Pleaders that compromise affecting minors are for the minors' benefit?

31. Are Vakalatnamas duly authenticated and accepted?

31A. Are applications for sales in execution cases verified as prescribed in O. XXI R. 66 (3)?

31B. Who conducts the sales?

31C. Is the person who conducts the sale the person to whom the warrant is addressed?

32. Are daily and weekly cause lists prepared and posted on the court board according to rules?

32A. In insolvency cases does the court watch the steps taken by the Receivers to realize the assets of the insolvent by sale or otherwise?

32B. Does the court fix a date for the proof of a debt and after proof prepare a schedule of the proved debts?

32C. Has any case reached the stage of an order for the discharge of an insolvent?

32D. In miscellaneous cases under the Guardian and Wards Regulation when a Guardian for a minor or an incapable person is appointed is security usually taken from such guardian for the proper management of the properties of the minor?

32E. Are accounts usually taken from the guardian of minors, etc., at stated periods and does the Judge usually scrutinise the accounts on reports tendered by the guardians?

32F. Are moneys and valuables belonging to minors duly accounted for by the court nazir, if such property is in the court custody?

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REGISTERS NOS. I, IA, II AND IIA

33. Is the register of ordinary suits, Register No I, correctly and neatly maintained?

34 Is the register of small cause suits, Register No II, correctly and neatly maintained?

35. (*a*) Are abstracts of plaints full and correct in Registers I and II?

(*b*) Are entries of orders adding parties and legal representatives and of orders re-admitting suits dismissed *exparte* made in the registers?

(*c*) Are adjournments correctly noted in the appropriate column as the suits proceed?

(*d*) Are names of advocates and pleaders entered in the proper column?

(*e*) Are orders of attachment, arrest or for furnishing security before judgment entered in the proper column?

(*f*) Are alterations and amendments of pleadings entered in the registers?

(*g*) Are results of disposal of suits correctly entered?

(*h*) Are applications for execution entered in Registers I and II when they are filed?

(*i*) Are the results of execution properly and promptly entered soon after the execution proceedings come to an end?

(*j*) Are appeal and revision results entered soon after the receipt of the copies of judgment or order?

(*k*) Are Registers IA and IIA kept up to date and correctly?

(*l*) Is duration calculated properly in column?

(*m*) Are disposals properly classified?

(*n*) Is the number of hearings correctly entered?

(*o*) Do the registers show an excess of *exparte* disposals and dismissals for default in the last month of the quarter?

(*p*) What is the proportion of *exparte* disposals, dismissals for default and compromises (separately) to the total disposal?

REGISTERS NOS. III AND IIIA.

36. Are these registers properly maintained?

37. Is the provision of law under which miscellaneous applications are made entered correctly in the appropriate column and does it correspond with the provision quoted on the applications?

38. Is that provision correct according to the prayer?

39. Are the applications numbered in the way prescribed by Chief Court Circular Letter No. 220, dated 28th September 1911? Are the cases entered in Register No. III properly registrable as Mis. cases?

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REGISTERS NOS. IV AND IVA.

40. Is the register of regular appeals written up correctly and neatly and the results entered promptly and sufficiently fully?

41. Are hearing dates noted?

42. Are disposals correctly classified in Register IVA.

REGISTERS NOS. V AND VA.

43. Is the register of Mis. appeals written up correctly and neatly and are the results entered promptly and sufficiently fully?

44. Are hearing dates noted?

45. Are disposals correctly classified in Register VA?

REGISTERS NOS. VI AND VIA.

46. Is the register of execution applications correctly written up?

47. Are execution applications dismissed hastily to show speedy disposals?

48. What is the proportion of infructuous applications to the number of cases disposed of?

49. Are decrees transferred from other courts duly registered in a separate register prescribed therefor? Have decrees transferred for execution on which no application has been made, returned at the end of six months?

50. Are sale certificates promptly issued and are copies thereof sent to the Sub-Registrars without delay?

51. Are disposals correctly classified and entered in Register VIA?

REGISTER NO. VII (INSOLVENCY.)

52. Is the register of insolvency applications maintained properly?

53. Are Receivers appointed in all proper cases?

REGISTERS NOS. VIII TO XI (CASH, LEDGER, DEPOSITS, ETC.)

54. Is the cash book correctly and neatly maintained and are corrections and erasures initialled by the Judge?

55. Are moneys entered in the cash book under the initials of the $\frac{\text{Judge}}{\text{Munsiff}}$ as per Chief Court Rule of Practice No. 129, dated 22nd October 1906?

56. What is the cash balance in the hands of the nazir?

57. How much has he in the personal deposit account?

58. Has he been making any special advances to the Process nazir? If so, is the Munsiff's order for such payment obtained before hand?

59. Are duty and penalty paid on documents brought on the cash book and are such entries initialled by the Judge?

60. Are previous year's ledger balances brought on the current year's ledgers?

61. Are the cash and deposit items correctly and promptly ledgered?

62. Do the cash book entries agree with those of the other corresponding books?

63. Are balances struck in the ledger after each transaction?

64. Are ledger indexes maintained correctly?

65. Are the payments made in cash book debited correctly in the Subsidiary Ledger?

66. Is the cash on hand with the nazir plus the amount in personal deposit account equal to the total of the items in the Subsidiary Ledger?

67. Is the deposit register maintained correctly and do the entries of suit numbers, amounts, etc., correspond with those in the respective Receipt Orders?

68. Are entries of payment cheques made correctly against the respective deposits?

69. Are signatures of parties duly obtained in the cash and deposit registers and are they transliterated, if in languages other than English or Kannada?

70. Does the $\frac{\text{Judge}}{\text{Munsiff}}$ check the court nazir's registers every month and certify to their correctness as required by Chief Court Circular Letter No. 142, dated 10th January 1900?

71. Has the Munsiff been verifying the nazir's cash balance daily?

REGISTERS NOS. XII AND XXVI.
(REFUNDS.)

72. Are applications for the refund of institution fees and unused process stamps promptly attended to?

73. Are these registers written up correctly and initialled by the Judge?

74. Are refunds made noted in the respective stamp registers under the initials of the Judge?

75. Are unused time expired process stamps destroyed in the presence of the Judge or Munsiff and a note thereof made in the process stamp register?

REGISTER NO. XIII (DUTY AND PENALTY).

76. In how many cases duty and penalty have been levied since last inspection?

77. Are amounts of duty and penalty remitted generally to the Treasury on the days they are paid into court? (Check with the Remittance Register.)

87 .Have copies of documents on which duty and penalty were recovered been sent to the Deputy Commissioner and note thereof made in this register?

79. How many documents have been impounded and sent to the Deputy Commissioner?

REGISTERS NOS. XIV AND XV—(COURT FEE AND PROCESS STAMP).

80. Are these registers written up and submitted daily to the Judge or Munsiff and his initials obtained?

81. Are stamps paid or levied entered in appropriate columns?

82. Are the daily totals of Register No. XIV carried over to Register No. XV?

83. Are refunds generally noted in these registers under the initials of the Judge or Munsiff?

REGISTER NO. XVII (CONTINGENT REGISTER).

84. Is this register correctly maintained in the prescribed form?

85. Is an order book for contingent charges maintained?

86. What is the amount of permanent advance held by the office? Is an account of it correctly kept? What is the balance on hand? Is it forthcoming?

87. Are there any long standing advances made out of the office imprest awaiting adjustment? Details may be furnished.

88. Are all charges incurred on account of contingencies entered in the contingent register from day to day? (*Vide* Article 81 of the Civil Account Code.) Are totals struck at the end of the month?

The necessity for any unusual charges may be scrutinised.

89. Are all contingent charges incurred under due authority sanction of higher authorities being obtained where necessary?

90. Is the abstract contingent bill drawn at the end of each month in the manner laid down in Article 83 of the Civil Account Code and are the initials of the head of the office obtained?

91. Is the expenditure kept within the budget grant?

92. Are the detailed contingent bills of each month submitted with vouchers regularly by the 1st week of the succeeding month as required by paragraph 210 of the Mysore Treasury Manual? Are all disallowances promptly deducted from the succeeding contingent bills?

REGISTER NO. XVIII (DIARY).

93. Is this register regularly and correctly kept?

94. Are the adjournments correctly posted?

95. Are all cases posted to subsequent dates for hearing entered in chronological order according to years as far as possible?

Register No XIX (Copyists' Register).

96. Are all the entries properly made under appropriate columns?

97. Has the Judge or Munsiff been checking the register?

98. How many copyists are there in the Court and how many examiners?

99 What is their income per month?

100. Do the copyists write neatly and do they write the prescribed number of words on each copying sheet?

101. How many typists are employed? Are they passed men and do they type correctly and fast?

102. (*a*) How many applications for copies are pending?

(*b*) What is the average period taken in preparing a copy?

(*c*) Are long pending cases properly explained?

Register No. XX (of Processes)

103. Are the numbers of the bills by which the amounts due to the process nazir on each of the processes correctly noted with the date in the proper column?

104. Are there delays in preparing and issuing processes to the process nazir for service?

104A. Is this register correctly maintained by the Head Munshi or Ministerial Officer of the Court or by any other official under his supervision?

Register No. XXI (of Applications for Return of Documents).

105. Are all the applications presented to the Court brought on this register?

106. How many applications are pending disposal and why?

107. Are there any delays in returning documents and why?

108. If documents are not taken by parties within two months from the date of order are the applications rejected?

Register No. XXI (Attendance).

109. Is this register correctly maintained under the supervision of the Head Ministerial Officer?

110. Is this register being checked by the Judge every day?

111. Is leave granted to officials regularly noted in this register?

Record Room.

112. Are all the records of different classes of cases divided into files and arranged and indexed as required by the Chief Court Rule of Practice No. 149?

113. Are the records of different kinds of cases duly entered in the respective registers?

114. Do the disposals shown in the monthly statements tally with the number shown in the statistical registers and the number given in the Record Room Register?

115. Do the numbers given in the Record Room Registers agree with those in the Court Disposal Registers?

116. Are the records being sent to and received by the Central Record Room within the time prescribed by the rules?

117. Do the Central Record officials check and enter in their registers as soon as the records are received by them?

118. Are all the entries in the several registers of the Central Record Room correctly made?

Compare a few entries with the lists received from different Courts and also with the records.

119. Are all time expired records and registers destroyed regularly according to the rules?

120. Are all the permanent registers kept arranged and duly labelled?

121. Are all the records of cases disposed of every month being handed over to the Court Record-keeper within the end of the succeeding month duly indexed?

122. Does the Head Record-keeper, Central Records, comply with the requirements of the different Courts promptly?

123. Are all the stamps duly punched in the Central Record Room for the second time with the triangular punch?

124. Are the different classes of records of the different Courts deposited separately duly arranged and labelled?

PROCESS DEPARTMENT.

125. Are the following registers maintained correctly and up-to-date?

A. Register of Processes.

B. Register of work done by the process serving establishment.

C. Process servers' work ticket.

D. Bill Book.

E. Cash Book.

F. Property Register of immoveables.

G. Property Register of moveables.

H. Attendance Register.

126. What is the permanent advance held by the Nazir?

Does he furnish detailed account therefor including special advances taken from the Court and the amounts received from foreign Courts and produce the money in hand on the date of inspection?

127. Does he submit regularly as required by the rules, bills in adjustment of his permanent advance? Is there any delay in getting his bills cashed and why?

128 Has he been frequently obtaining special advances from the court and why?

129. Does he adjust these special advances without undue delay?

130. What is the strength of the process service establishment?

131. What is the percentage of satisfactory service for the last six months?

Of this what is the proportion of personal service?

What is the percentage of execution of warrants during that period?

132. Does the Nazir issue processes for service without undue delay?

133 Are processes returned to courts before the hearing dates? Are explanations taken and recorded for delay in returning processes?

134 Does the process nazir invariably collect all unspent batta amounts from process servers immediately after the return of the process server and before issuing a fresh batch of processes?

135. Is the register of work done by the process staff maintained correctly? Does it show sufficient work for the whole staff?

136. Is the work distribution among the staff, fair and equal?

137. Does the inspection show that the Munsiff and the Nazir both exercise adequate supervision over the working of this department?

138 Are all the columns in Registers F and G filled in as soon as the corresponding cases are disposed in each court?

139. Where are the attached properties in the hands of the Nazir kept?

Are they found correct according to property registers and attachment lists?

Are they properly and correctly labelled with the numbers of cases, etc.?

140. Is there any property pending disposal regarding which the Nazir has not obtained orders from the court in the matter? (*Vide* Government Order No. J. 2317—Cts. 223-08-4, dated 9th February 1909).

141. Is the attendance register maintained correctly as per Chief Court Proceedings No. 6712-21—Cts. 366, dated 26th March 1908?

142. Has the Process Nazir and his staff furnished the security required of them according to rules?

Securities.

143. Have the Head Ministerial Officer and the court Nazir furnished the securities required of them?

144. Are the securities furnished proper and are the bonds properly drawn up?

144A. Are all the valuable properties produced in or brought to the court under attachment or otherwise, kept in the safe box and kept in the Treasury as also the security bonds?

SERVICE REGISTERS, ETC.

145. Is a service register maintained for every permanent official and brought up-to-date? Are these registers arranged in order and kept in the records in a separate box? Who keeps the key of the box?

146. Is an office order book maintained? Are orders of leave, punishment, etc., regularly recorded and given effect to?

147. Are all appointments made in accordance with the rules issued by the Chief Court?

DISTRIBUTION OF WORK.

148. Is a record of the distribution of work among the several clerks maintained?

Is the work assigned to each official sufficient without being excessive?

149. Does the ministerial head of the office supervise the work of the officials and see that they do not run into arrears?

REPORTS AND RETURNS.

150. Is a list of the periodical reports and returns due, prepared and maintained up-to-date? Are the due dates, the dates of actual submission and the names of the clerks responsible for their preparation noted therein?

Is it scrutinised monthly by the head of the office?

151. How many and which returns were overdue at the time of inspection?

FURNITURE LIST.

152. Is a register of furniture maintained? Are all articles of furniture entered therein together with details as to the cost and date of purchase of each?

Is the register verified once every quarter by the Head Ministerial Officer and the result reported to the head of the office? Is a similar list maintained for tents? Is the furniture sufficient, clean, and in good order?

STATIONERY AND FORMS.

153. In whose custody is the office stationery? Are the stock and issue registers regularly maintained? Are they submitted monthly for inspection? Is a verification by stock taking done once a year?

154. Who keeps the stock of forms? Where are they kept? Are they neatly arranged? Are all receipts and issues noted in a register?

155. Is a register of periodical issue of stationery maintained?

RULES OF PRACTICE CIRCULAR LETTERS, ETC.

156. Are the Rules of Practice and Circular Letters issued by the Chief Court arranged and kept in separate files? Are all the printed proceedings of the Government and of the Chief Court arranged and kept in files? Are these files complete and up-to-date?

LIBRARY.

157. In whose charge is the office library and where is it kept?

158. Is a register maintained for entering books and publications as they are received and is it written up-to-date?

159. Are all books received into the Library correctly labelled and deposited in their appropriate places?

160. Are all correction slips inserted in their proper places in the volumes of enactments, rules, etc.?

161. Are any books issued without a receipt or lent to strangers without the permission of the head of the office?

162. Are cases of loss of or damage to any books reported promptly and orders obtained for their replacement?

CORRESPONDENCE REGISTERS

163. Are the registers of inward and outward correspondence properly maintained with cross references regularly marked?

164. How many of such registers are maintained? Are a peon book and tappal book maintained?

165. Are the registers written up neatly? Are the entries concise and clear?

166. Is there any delay in the fair copying and despatching of letters? Are all papers despatched invariably on the day they are signed or the following day? A few issues may be examined with reference to refer book, peon book and tappal book?

167. Is the issue register checked once a month by the ministerial head of the office?

168. Is a separate petition register maintained in the form prescribed by Rule 22 of the Petition Rules and does it show the method of disposal and the date and nature of endorsements granted?

169. Is there any abnormal delay in the disposal of petitions?

170. Is the half-yearly return of petitions sent up regularly as required by Rule 24 of the Petition Rules?

171. Are all the registers periodically examined by the ministerial head of the office and signed by him in token of his inspection?

BARAWARDS SALARY BILLS, ETC.

172. Are salary bills prepared with reference to the attendance register, leave register and office order book? Are drafts of the pay bills maintained?

173. Is an acquittance roll maintained? Are all salaries drawn duly disbursed and proper receipts taken therein? Is a stamped receipt obtained for payments of over Rs. 20? Is the register examined every month by the head of the office?

174. Is undisbursed pay short-drawn invariably in the pay bill of the next month?

175. Is necessary sanction obtained for drawing the pay or allowances of incumbents of appointments requiring sanction of higher authorities?

176. Are all sums drawn on travelling allowance bills disbursed and acquittance taken?

177. Are drafts of the office travelling allowance bills maintained in a register?

178. Are pension applications prepared and submitted in time?

179. How many cases are pending and why?

GENERAL.

180. Is the office accommodation sufficient and suitable? Are the rooms and premises kept clean? Is the building in need of repair?

181. Is the Court being inspected by the presiding officer annually and a report submitted to his immediate superior officer?

182. Is an inspection minute book maintained as laid down in paragraph 4 of the Government Order No. 10870-918—E. A. 43-14-1, dated the 10th April 1915?

183. Extent to which points noted for action at previous inspection have been attended to.

184. Any irregularities or informalities observed in the course of inspection whether connected with the printed questions or not and suggestions, if any, for improving the efficiency of the working of the office.

CRIMINAL WORK.

1. What was the number of
Sessions cases,
Regular cases,
Miscellaneous cases,
Appeals,
pending on the date of last inspection?

2. What is the number filed since then?
Sessions cases,
Regular cases,
Miscellaneous cases,
Appeals.

3. What is the number of pending cases?
Sessions cases,
Regular cases,
Miscellaneous cases,
Appeals.

4. What is the number and nature of disposals under the different sections of the Criminal Procedure Code or other Local or Special Law?

5. Have the disposals been made under the correct sections of the Criminal Procedure Code or other Law?

6. What is the average number of days spent in the trial of—

Sessions cases,
Regular cases,
Miscellaneous cases,
Appeals?

7. Are judgments and orders generally delivered promptly or unreasonably delayed?

8. Are copies of judgments and orders in disposed of cases promptly submitted to the Chief Court,
District Magistrate?

9. What is the number of appeals preferred from the conviction and sentence passed by the court?

10. In how many were the conviction and sentence

confirmed,
modified,
reversed,
or retrial ordered?

11. How many of the pending

Sessions cases,
Regular cases,
Miscellaneous cases,
and Appeals, are more than three months old?

12. Have adjournments been frequently granted by the Judge/Magistrate and, if so, are they granted on sufficient and proper grounds?

13. Is the order sheet in the disposed of cases fully and correctly written up?

14. Have pending regular and miscellaneous cases of the previous years been brought on to the current year's registers?

15. Have entries been made correctly in the appropriate columns of Registers I, III, V and VI?

16. Are entries in Register No. IV (Witnesses) made then and there?

(Compare a few entries with the order sheets and depositions in a few cases and see if the entries made are correct.)

17. Are witnesses being discharged promptly?

18. How many witnesses appeared before (*a*) the court since the date of last inspection, (*b*) How many were actually examined and (*c*) what is the amount of expense incurred?

19. Are entries made in the Judicial Diary every day and initialled by the Judge? Is the progress made in each case properly entered in the diary?

20. Are entries being made in Register No. VII (Fines) as soon as fines are imposed? What is the total amount of fines pending recovery on the date of inspection?

Are necessary steps taken for the recovery thereof?

21. Have outstanding fines of previous years been brought on the current year's register?

22. Are compensation and Court costs awarded promptly recovered and paid?

23. Are entries in Register No. IX (Property) being made as soon as properties are produced before the Court and are they disposed of promptly according to the orders passed in respect of them?

24. How many items of properties are pending disposal on the date of inspection and have steps been taken for their disposal?

25. Have all items of previous years pending disposal been brought on the current year's register?

26. Are entries made correctly in register No. IX stamps? Are stamps properly punched and defaced?

27. Are entries made correctly in Register No. XIV cash? Is all the cash produced before the Court brought on this register and have payees' signatures been properly taken? Have one anna receipt stamps been affixed in cases of payments exceeding Rs. 20?

No. 478-86—E. A. G. 52-4, DATED 24TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

APPENDIX D.

SET OF QUESTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE INSPECTING JUDGES.

Inspection of the Court of the..... ...Magistrate of..... ....by ....
Date commenced..... ....
Date concluded..... ....

1. This Court was last inspected by Judge / District Magistrate on

2. The presiding Magistrate with date of his taking charge.

3. What was the number of—
Regular cases,
Miscellaneous cases,
Appeals ?
pending on the date of last inspection ?

4. What is the number filed since then—
Regular cases,
Miscellaneous cases,
Appeals?

5. What is the number of pending cases—
Regular cases,
Miscellaneous cases,
Appeals ?

6. What is the number and nature of disposals under the Criminal Procedure Code or other Local or Special Law ?

7. Have the disposals been made under the correct sections of the Criminal Procedure Code or other law ?

8. What is the average number of days spent in the trial of—
Regular cases,
Miscellaneous cases,
or Appeals ?

9. Are judgments and orders generally delivered promptly or unreasonably delayed ?

10. Are calendars in disposed of cases promptly submitted to the Chief Court / District Magistrate ?

11. What is the number of appeals preferred from the conviction and sentence passed by the Court ?

12. In how many were the conviction and sentence—
Confirmed,
Modified,
Reversed,
or Retrial ordered ?

13. How many of the pending—
Regular cases,
Miscellaneous cases,
and Appeals ?
are more than three months old ?

14. Have adjournments been frequently granted by the Magistrate and, if so, are they granted on sufficient and proper grounds?

15. Is the order sheet in the disposed of cases fully and correctly written up?

16. Have pending regular and miscellaneous cases of the previous years been brought on to the current year's register?

17. Have entries been made correctly in the appropriate columns of Registers I, III and VI?

18. Are entries in Register No. II made correctly and are the final orders written in this register by the Magistrate in his own hand?

19. Are entries in Register No. IV (Witnesses) made then and there?

NOTE.—Compare a few entries with the order sheets and depositions in a few cases and see if the entries made are correct.

20. Are witnesses being discharged promptly?

21. How many witnesses appeared before the (*a*) court since the date of last inspection, (*b*) how many were actually examined and (*c*) what is the amount of expense incurred?

22. Are entries made in the Judicial Diary every day and initialled by the Magistrate. Is the progress made in each case properly entered in the diary?

23. (*a*) Are entries being made in register No. VII (Fines) as soon as fines are imposed?

(*b*) What is the total amount of fines pending recovery on the date of inspection?

(*c*) Are necessary steps taken for the recovery thereof?

24. Have outstanding fines of previous years been brought on the current year's register?

25. Are compensation and Court costs awarded promptly recovered and paid?

26. Are entries in register No. IX (Property) being made as soon as properties are produced before the Court and are they disposed of promptly according to the orders passed in respect of them?

27. How many items of properties are pending disposal on the date of inspection and have steps been taken for their disposal?

28. Are unclaimed properties brought on this register according to the Police Mal Form and disposed of after due notification in the Gazette?

29. Have all items of previous years pending disposal been brought on the current year's register?

30. Are entries made correctly in register No. XI (Stamps)?

NOTE.—Verify a few entries with the records of cases and note the result.

31. Are stamps properly punched and defaced?

32. (*a*) Are entries made correctly in Register No. XIV (Cash)?

(*b*) Is all the cash produced before the Court brought on this register and have payees' signatures been properly taken? Have one anna receipt stamps been affixed in cases of payments exceeding Rs. 20?

33. Are the entries made in register No. XIII (Power) correct and up-to-date?

RECORDS.

34. (*a*) Have all the records of disposed of cases been divided into parts and properly indexed with title pages as required by the Chief Court Rule of Practice No. 149, dated 10th July 1911?

(*b*) Are they being sent to the respective record rooms after the expiry of the time allowed in the said Rule of Practice?

(*c*) Are all the registers required to be maintained in the Record Room properly and correctly maintained?

(*d*) Are the requisitions of different Courts promptly complied with?

(*e*) Are all the stamps punched for the second time after the records are received in the Record Room?

(*f*) Are the records of different classes of different cases kept separate in the record room properly arranged and labelled?

(*g*) Are time-barred records destroyed according to rules?

LIBRARY.

35. In whose charge is the office library and where is it kept?

36. Is a register maintained for entering books and publications as they are received and is it written up-to-date?

37. Is a catalogue of the office library maintained up-to-date?

38. Are all books received into the library correctly labelled and deposited in their appropriate places?

39. Are all correction slips inserted in their proper places in the volumes of enactments, rules, etc.?

40. Are any books issued without a receipt or lent to strangers without the permission of the head of the office?

41. Are cases of loss of or damage to any books reported promptly and orders obtained for their replacement?

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42. Is the Court being inspected by the presiding officer annually and a report submitted to his immediate superior staff?

43. Is an inspection minute book maintained as laid down in paragraph 4 of Government Order No. 10870-918—E. A. 43-14-1, dated 10th April 1915?

44. Extent to which points noted for action at previous inspections have been attended to?

45. Any irregularities or informalities observed in the course of inspection whether connected with the printed questions or not, and suggestions, if any, for improving the working of the office.

No. 478-86—E. A. G. 52-4, DATED 24TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

APPENDIX E

QUESTIONS FOR THE CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE.

1. Name of Inspecting Officer with designation . ...

2 Duration of inspection — Date commenced . . . . / Date concluded . . ..

3 Previous inspection — Date . .. . / Name and designation of Inspecting Officer

CASE REGISTERS.

(1) Are the regular, miscellaneous and second appeal registers maintained correctly and up-to date?

(2) Are the registers of Civil Petitions, Revision Petitions and Referred cases maintained correctly and up-to-date?

(3) Are the registers of (*a*) Criminal Appeals, (*b*) Revision Petitions, (*c*) Criminal Petitions, (*d*) Criminal Revision Cases and (*e*) referred cases, maintained correctly and up-to-date?

(4) Are the dates of adjournments entered in the proper columns both in the Civil and Criminal Registers?

(5) Do the entries correspond with the entries in the diaries of the court?

(6) Are the results of cases entered promptly and properly in the respective registers?

OTHER REGISTERS

(7) Is the register of records (both Civil and Criminal) received from and returned to lower courts maintained correctly and up-to-date?

8. Are the lower court records returned promptly with the copies of judgments and orders of this court after the disposal of appeals and cases?

9. (*a*) Is the stamp register maintained correctly and up-to-date?

(*b*) Are entries therein written up without delay?

(*c*) Are refunds of institution and process fees noted in the column of remarks?

(*d*) Do the entries of refunds in the register tally with the refund cheques?

(*e*) Are unused process stamps destroyed and the fact noted in this register?

10. Is the register of processes issued and returned properly maintained?

11. Are entries correctly made therein without delay?

12. Does the court diary as maintained give sufficient details of disposals and adjournments?

13. Is the register of appeal memos, etc., returned for amendment or for payment of deficient stamp fee properly and correctly maintained?

14. Is a register of Judicial officers (Munsiffs, Sub-Judges, etc., and Magistrates) against whose work criticisms have been passed in judgments by the Chief Court, maintained and kept up-to-date?

RECORDS AND RECORD ROOM REGISTERS.

15. Are pending cases carefully arranged and separated into bundles according to dates?

16. Are all disposed of records promptly made over after a month according to rule to the Record-keeper duly arranged with a table of contents?

What is the number of such records remaining to be sent to the record room?

17. Are the following registers written up neatly and correctly by the Record-keeper?

Appeals (Civil and Criminal).
Second appeals.
Miscellaneous appeals.
Civil petitions and Criminal petitions.
Referred cases (Civil and Criminal.)
Criminal Revision cases.

18. Are the records in disposed of cases neatly arranged and stitched with title pages correctly written up?

19. Are unused stamps and B file papers duly destroyed according to the rules in force?

20. Is the register of return of documents maintained and are applications for return promptly attended to?

TRANSLATION DEPARTMENT.

21. How many translators work in the Branch?

22. Are the translations completed promptly?

23. Is the translation work fairly distributed?

COPYING DEPARTMENT.

24. How many officials work in this branch and under whose supervision?

25. Does this branch maintain a register of records sent to it for typing or fair copying and are such register entries complete?

26. Is there any undue delay in the preparation of fair copies of correspondence, judgments and orders?

JUDICIAL CASH.

27. Are the following registers maintained?

1. Cash Book.
2. Deposit Register.
3. Ledger.
4. Receipt Order Book.
5. Cheque Book.
6. Remittance Register.
7. Refund Register.

28. Is the cash book maintained in the proper form and is it checked daily by the Deputy Registrar?

29. Is the Deposit Register, written up properly and regularly ?

Note.—Here check with the register, Receipt Order Books and Cheques.

30. Are initials of the parties obtained therein for deposits and payments ?

31. Are all the cash book and deposit entries duly ledgered ?

32. Are ledger balances carefully struck.

33. Is the register of refunds correctly maintained ?

Note.—Do the entries in the register tally with the counter-foils of the refund certificates ?

STATISTICAL BRANCH.

34. Is a statement of the periodical reports and returns due from the several subordinate courts (Civil and Criminal) and due to the Government prepared and maintained up-to-date ? Are the due dates properly noted therein ? Has the Registrar been scrutinising them periodically ?

How many and which returns were overdue on the date of the inspection ?

CONTINGENCIES, ACQUITTANCE ROLLS, ETC.

35. Are the following registers properly maintained ?

1. Contingent Register.
2. Order Book for Contingent charges.
3. Baraward.
4. Travelling Allowance Bill Book.

36. What is the amount of permanent advance held by the office ? Is an account of it correctly kept ? What is the balance on hand ? Is it forthcoming ?

37. Is there any money on hand awaiting remittance to the treasury or payment to parties ?

38. Are there any long standing advances made out of the office imprest awaiting adjustment ?

39. Are all contingent charges incurred under due authority, sanction of the Government being obtained where necessary ?

40. Is the expenditure kept within the budget grant ?

40A. Is the register showing the issue of clothing to menials properly maintained ?

41. Are the detailed contingent bills of each month forwarded to the Comptroller with vouchers by the 1st week of the succeeding month as required by paragraph 210 of the Mysore Treasury Manual ?

42. Are salary bills prepared with reference to the attendance register, leave and office order book ?

43. Are all salaries drawn duly disbursed and proper receipts taken in the baraward. Is a stamped receipt obtained for payments of over Rs. 20. Is the register examined every month by the Registrar ?

44. Is undisbursed pay short-drawn invaria bly in the pay bill of the next month?

45. Is necessary sanction obtained for drawing the pay or allowances of incumbents of appointments requiring sanction of the Government?

46. Are all sums drawn on travelling allo wance bills disbursed and acquittance taken?

47. Are pension applications prepared and submitted in time as required by G. O. No. Fl. 7215-55—S. & A. 484-08-1, dated 7th May 1909?

48. Are there many cases pending disposal, and is satisfactory explanation forthcoming for pendency?

49. Is a gradation list of officials prepared as they stood on the 1st July every year with their qualifications and services duly and correctly noted?

50. Is a service register maintained for every permanent official and brought up-to-date? Are these registers arranged in order and kept in a separate box?

51. Is an office order book maintained? Are orders of leave, punishment, etc, regularly recorded and given effect to?

52. Is a register of applications for appointments maintained and are selections made therefrom?

53. Is a record of the distribution of work among the several clerks in the office maintained?

Is the work assigned to each official sufficient without being excessive?

FURNITURE LIST.

54. Is a register of furniture maintained? Are all articles of furniture purchased from time to time entered therein with details as to the date of purchase and cost of each? Is the register verified once a year by the Registrar?

Is a note made in the register of all articles lost or which have become unserviceable?

Is the furniture adequate to the needs of the office or more than necessary? What is the condition of furniture kept?

STATIONERY AND FORMS.

55. Are the stock and issue books regularly maintained? Does the Deputy Registrar check them once a quarter?

Is a verification by stock-taking done once a year?

Are all old and unserviceable articles sold by action and the proceeds credited to Government? (*Vide* Rule 19 of the Stationery Rules)

Is a register of periodical issue of stationery maintained?

56. Is the stock of forms kept in a proper place and are the forms neatly arranged?

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LIBRARY

57. Is a register maintained for entering books and publications as they are received and is it written up-to-date?

58. Is a catalogue of the library maintained up-to-date?

59 Are all books received into the library deposited in their appropriate places?

60. Are all correction slips inserted in their proper places in the volumes of enactments, rules, etc.?

61. Are any books issued without a receipt or lent to strangers without the permission of the Registrar?

62 Are cases of loss of or damage to any books reported promptly and orders obtained for their replacement?

CORRESPONDENCE REGISTERS

63 Are the current registers properly maintained?

64. Are a peon book and tappal book maintained?

65. Are all these registers written up neatly? Are the entries concise and clear?

66 Is there any delay in the despatching of letters? Are all papers despatched invariably on the day they are signed or the following day? A few issued may be examined with reference to the refer book, peon book and tappal book?

67. Is a separate petition register maintained in the form prescribed and does it show the method of disposal and the date and nature of endorsements granted?

68 Is there any abnormal delay in the disposal of petitions?

69 Are all the registers periodically examined by the Registrar and signed by him in token of his inspection?

70 Are correspondence papers properly sorted and arranged?

ARREAR LISTS.

71. Do the officials required to prepare and submit arrear lists do so and are they scrutinised carefully by the Registrar?

72 Are monthly arrear lists received from subordinate offices and scrutinised before the 15th of the month following?

OTHER REGISTERS OF THE ENGLISH RECORD DEPATRMENT.

73 Is the power register correctly maintained up-to-date?

74. Is the register of applicants for Munsiff's post correctly maintained up-to-date?

75. Are the registers of rules of practice and circular letters (both Civil and Criminal) properly written up and up-to-date. Are separate files of these kept?

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76. Is the register showing the amount of casual leave granted to Judges of subordinate courts correctly maintained?

GENERAL.

77. Is the register of Advocates and Pleaders maintained up-to-date?

78. Is the register of Advocates' Gumastas maintained up-to-date?

79. Is the attendance register regularly kept? Is the attendance regular? Is the register checked daily?

80. Is a register of immoveable properties possessed by Judicial Officers maintained?

81. Is a register maintained for cases ordered to be reported in the Chief Court Reports?

82. Are reports of cases issued for print within a reasonable time?

COPYISTS' DEPARTMENT.

83. (*a*) How many copyists are employed in the Department?

(*b*) Do they write a legible and good hand?

(*c*) Are applications for copies distributed fairly among them?

(*d*) Does the monthly average income of the Examiner and of each copyist show that the staff is sufficient or otherwise?

84. Are there many applications pending and is all long pendency satisfactorily explained?

85. Is the copy application register neatly and correctly maintained and up-to-date?

86. Are copies granted to parties promptly?

87. Is the number of copying sheets in the hands of the copyists on the date of inspection correct according to the balance appearing in the register?

88. Is an inspection minute book maintained as laid down in paragraph 4 of Government Order No. 10870-918—E. A. 43-14-1, dated 10th April 1915?

89. Extent to which points noted for action at previous inspections have been attended to.

90. Any irregularities or informalities observed in the course of inspection, whether connected with the printed questions or not, and suggestions, if any, for improving the working of the office.

No. 455—E. A. G., 63-15, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No 7—H. O. 14-15, dated the 3rd July 1917, from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, submitting proposals for the periodical inspection of the subordinate offices and establishments under his control.

2. Memo dated the 29th August 1917, from the same officer on the subject.

Order No. 455—E. A. G. 63-15, dated 27th September 1917.

The following arrangements for the periodical inspection of the offices and establishments of the Military Department are approved :—

Name of office or establishment	Inspecting officer	Frequency of inspection	To whom the inspection report should be submitted.
1. Regimental offices of the two Cavalry and three Infantry Regiments including detachments at District headquarters and the Imperial Service Transport Corps.	1. Chief Commandant or his Personal Assistant.	Once a year ...	Government.
	2. The Commandants of the Regiments	Twice a year or oftener when required.	Chief Commandant.
2. Offices attached to detachments.	Officers commanding detachments.	Once a year ...	Do
3. Outposts at Taluks, etc.	Do ...	Twice a year ...	Do
4. Military Stores ...	1. Chief Commandant, or his Personal Assistant.	Once a year ..	Government.
	2. Superintendent of Stores.	Twice a year or oftener.	Chief Commandant.
5. Kunigal Stud Farm	1. Chief Commandant or Assistant deputed by him.	Once a year at least	Government.
6. Hessarghatta Grass Farm.	2. Superintendents and Farm Assistants.	Twice a year ...	Chief Commandant.

2. The accompanying memorandum contains some specific points to which the attention of inspecting officers should be directed in inspecting the offices referred to.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

Exd.—C. R.

No. 455—E. A. G. 63-15, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

List of questions for the periodical inspection of the offices of the Commandants of the two Cavalry and three Infantry Regiments and the Imperial Service Transport Corps and also of the Military Stores, the Hessarghatta Grass Farm and the Kunigal Stud Farm.

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1. **Name of inspecting officer with designation**..... ....

2. **Duration of inspection** — Date commenced..... / Date concluded..... .....

3. **Previous inspection** — Date .... / Name of inspecting officer ....

QUESTIONS.

GENERAL (FOR ALL OFFICES).

1. Is the accommodation provided for the officers, officials and records sufficient? Are the rooms well ventilated and kept clean and tidy?

2. Is the office furniture sufficient to meet the requirements and is it maintained in a serviceable condition? Is a correct inventory of the furniture kept up-to-date? Are the typewriters, if any, kept in good condition?

3. Is the attendance register properly maintained and are the general rules of attendance duly observed?

4. Is a work-distribution list maintained and adhered to? Are all the officials fully employed or is the work particularly heavy on any official?

5. Are arrear lists maintained and submitted to Chief Commandant regularly? If the work is particulaly in arrears or generally heavy, what remedy is needed?

6. Is the despatch of papers done promptly and carefully?

7. Are the "From" and "To" registers written up-to-date? Are the cross references noted therein correctly?

8. Are the current and old records preserved carefully, securely and in good order?

9. When was the last batch of unserviceable records destroyed?

10. Is a list of returns, etc., due to the Chief Commandant maintained up-to-date? Are the returns submitted punctually; how many and what returns are over-due at the time of inspection?

11. Are account books of receipt or purchase, and expenditure of stationery correctly maintained? When was the stock actually checked last by a responsible officer and with what result? Is a correct set of sample forms maintained up-to-date?

12. Is a file of Standing Orders of Government and of the Chief Commandant maintained up-to-date?

No. 455—E. A. G. 63-15, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

CASH AND CONTINGENCIES.

13. Are the following registers maintained :—

(1) Cash Book.
(2) General Ledger or Classified Abstract of the monthly totals of the Cash Book.
(3) Contingent Register.
(4) Order Book for contingent charges.

14. What is the amount of permanent advance held by the office? Is an account of it correctly kept? What is the balance on hand? Is it forthcoming?

15. Is there any money on hand awaiting remittance to the Treasury or payment to parties? Details may be furnished.

16. Are there any long standing advances made out of the office imprest awaiting adjustment? Details may be furnished

17. Are all charges incurred on account of contingencies entered in the contingent register from day to day? (*Vide* Article 81 of the Civil Account Code). Are totals struck at the end of the month?

18. Are all contingent charges incurred under due authority, sanction of higher authorities being obtained where necessary?

19. Is the expenditure kept within the Budget grants?

20. Are salary bills prepared with reference to the attendance register, leave register, and office order book? Are drafts of the pay bills maintained?

21. Is an acquittance roll maintained? Are all salaries drawn duly disbursed and proper receipts taken therein? Is a stamped receipt obtained for payments of over Rs. 20? Is the register examined every month by the Head of the office?

22. Are the bills and payments posted in the cash book?

23. Is undisbursed pay shortdrawn invariably in the pay bill of the next month?

24. Is necessary sanction obtained for drawing the pay or allowance of incumbents of appointments requiring sanction of the higher authorities?

25. Are all sums drawn on travelling allowance bills disbursed and acquittance taken?

26. Are drafts of the office travelling allowance bills maintained in a register?

27. Is prompt attention paid to the audit objections raised by the Comptroller and what steps are taken to prevent the recurrence of such errors?

28. Are the service registers of officials and servants and the schedules of establishment carefully maintained and preserved?

29. Is the general efficiency of the staff well maintained? What improvements have suggested themselves in the course of inspection?

No. 455—E. A. G. 63-15, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

30. Is an Inspection Minute Book maintained as laid down in Government Order No. 10870-918—E. A. 43-14-1, dated the 10th April 1915, and are all points arising out of inspection and requiring action duly noted therein? Do any of the points noted during previous inspections remain unattended to yet, if so, why?

SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS (FOR THE REGIMENTS ONLY).

31 Is the Regimental Order Book properly maintained?

32. Is the long roll of men written up-to-date? Are the following books maintained correctly?

(1) General Defaulter Book.
(2) Sheet rolls of combatant ranks.
(3) Gradation list of officers and non-commissioned officers.
(4) Leave Ledger.
(5) Recruit Roll Book.
(6) Register of Horses, Ponies, etc., (mounted units only.)
(7) Ammunition Account Book.

33. Is the dress account with the stores and with the squadron or companies (both free and payment issues) maintained correctly? Is the individual dress ledger posted up-to-date?

34. Are the following Fund Accounts kept up correctly?

(1) Manure or Litter Fund.	
(2) House rent account fund.	Except I. S. T. Corps.
(3) Retiring fund account	
(4) Horse Chanda Fund.	Cavalry.
(5) Forge Fund.	
(6) Mule Chanda Fund.	I. S. Lancers only.

SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS (FOR MOUNTED UNITS AND MILITAY STORES.)

35. What precautions are taken for the prevention of fire in the Regimental Stores (1) near the magazine, (2) near fodder stock?

EXTRA QUESTIONS FOR MILITRY STORES.

36. When was the stores stock of articles verified in detail. (*Vide* G. O. No. G. 7781-2—Mily. 97-16-2, dated 9th December 1915).

37. Are the arrangements for the preservation of the different kinds of articles in the Stores satisfactory? Are the instructions issued in this connection duly observed?

38. What precautions are taken for the safe custody of the store stock? Are any of these issued without the knowledge of the Superintendent? Is the guarding of the store premises efficient both by day and night?

SUPPLEMENTAL QUESTIONS (FOR THE HESSARGHATTA GRASS FARM ONLY).

39. Is the grass stock book maintained correctly? Was the stock on hand on the 1st July weighed and checked by the Farm Assistant with the book balance and with what result?

40. Is the nominal roll of grass cutters properly kept ?

41. Are their wages properly distributed every week ?

42. Is the register of tools and plant, etc , in the farm correctly maintained ?

EXTRA QUESTIONS (FOR THE OFFICE OF THE KUNIGAL STUD FARM).

43. Are the following live-stock accounts maintained properly ?

1 Register of Horses
2. Stallion Register.
3. Broodmare Register.
4. Foal Register.
5. Register of arrivals and departures
6. Register of Births and Deaths
7. Stallions weight register.
8. Foals do do
9. Register of Mares covered
10. Register of animals injured.
11. Do do sent out of the Farm.
12. Register of Cattle at the Farm
13. Daily register of sick horses treated in the Farm Hospital.

44. Are the stock and store accounts maintained as per rules laid down in the account rules for the management of the Mysore Government Stud Farm at Kunigal ?

45. Is the catalogue of books of the Library maintained up-to-date ?

46. What are the periodicals received in the Farm and are they preserved properly for reference ?

47. Are the following registers maintained properly ?

(1) Register of carts, implements, furniture, etc.
(2) Register of stock medicines.
(3) Register of surgical instruments and appliances.
(4) Register of miscellaneous articles.
(5) Adjustment register of Kulthi.
(6) Nominal roll of syces and labourers.

48. Are the stalls in the stables kept neat and tidy ? Is there sufficient accommodation for the live-stock kept in the Stud Farm ?

Constitution of an Architect's Division at Mysore.

No. 2053-89—P. W. 10262-98, DATED 21ST SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Notes by the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, ending with No. D. 312, dated the 22nd June 1917, submitting proposals for the formation of an Architect's Division in charge of Mr. S. H. Lakshminarasappa, for the preparation of architectural designs for the buildings proposed to be erected both in Bangalore and Mysore, as well as in certain other district centres.

Order No. 2053-89—P. W. 10262-98, dated 21st September 1917.

In view of the necessity there is for the preparation of a large number of architectural designs for buildings, both in Bangalore and Mysore as well as in other District headquarters, it is proposed to constitute a separate Architect's Division.

2. After a careful consideration of the proposals, the Government are pleased to sanction, for a period of one year in the first instance—

(*a*) the formation of an Architect's Division with headquarters at Mysore, under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, and

(*b*) the appointment of Mr. S. H. Lakshminarasappa, Assistant Engineer, as Architectural Executive Engineer, temporary, in charge of the Division, with effect from the 1st September 1917 on a consolidated pay of Rs. 500 per mensem, including his personal and other allowances.

3. Mr. Lakshminarasappa's appointment will, for the present, be treated as outside the ordinary scale of the Public Works Department.

4. A statement showing the establishment sanctioned for the Architect's Division is attached.

5. The rules framed for regulating the work of the new Division are also appended.

KARPUR SHRINIVASRAO,
Secy. to Govt., P. W. Dept.

To—The Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle.
The Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle
The Superintending Engineer, Krishnarajasagara Works.
The Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division.
The Secretary to Government, General Department.
The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
The Financial Secretary to Government.
The Comptroller, Public Works Branch, through the Financial Secretary.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The other Heads of Departments.

Ed.—C. R.

No. 2053-89—P. W. 10262-98, dated 21st September 1917.

Statement showing the establishment sanctioned for the Architect's Division.

No.	Designation	Pay	Remarks
		Rs.	
1	Architectural Executive Engineer	500	
1	Architectural Draftsman	200	To be transferred from the Superintending Engineer's office, Southern Circle.
1	Draftsman	50	To be transferred from the Headquarters Range, Mysore.
1	Do	40	
1	Do	35	To be transferred from the Headquarters Range, Mysore
2	Calculators at Rs. 25 each	50	
1	Clerk	30	
1	Peon	8	
3	Peons at Rs. 7 each	21	
	Total ...	934	

Rules for Regulating the Work of the New Architect's Division.

The headquarters of the Division will be in Mysore.

2. The officer in charge will be styled Architectural Executive Engineer and will be under the orders of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle

3. The duties of this Executive Engineer will be :—

(i) To prepare designs and estimates for all buildings of architectural importance in the State and for the æsthetic improvements of towns and villages which are referred to him.

(ii) To inspect such important buildings in progress in Bangalore, Mysore and other places in the State as he is instructed to do, and furnish working drawings and other detail instructions when necessary.

(iii) To inspect similarly the Canopy work in Mysore, while the work is in progress, with a view to furnish the necessary working drawings for the several parts and offer suggestions for any improvement or modifications.

(iv) To similarly inspect, prepare drawings and offer suggestions for the Palace works of any importance, if called upon by the Huzur Secretary to do so.

4. Beyond what is enumerated above, the Architectural Executive Engineer will not have any control over the actual execution of works or the maintenance of accounts.

5. All designs, inspection notes, working drawings, suggestions, etc., noted above, should be submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, for necessary action.

6. To help him in his duties, the Architectural Draftsman Mr. Subrahmanyam, recently appointed, will be placed under his orders.

7. The following establishment will be attached to this officer :—

Three Draftsmen on Rs. 50, 40 and 35.

Two Calculators on Rs. 25 each.

One Clerk on Rs. 30.

Four Peons, one on Rs. 8 and three on Rs. 7 (Rs. 29.)

Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar, B.A., L.C.E.

No. 2115-9—P. W. 10560-4, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

(1) Proceedings of the Special Committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar, dated the 29th March 1916 and 23rd September 1916.

(2) Notes by the Public Works Secretary ending with his No. D 25, dated the 20th March 1917, on the irregularities in No V, Yedatore Division, of the Krishnarajasagara Works, under Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar as Executive Engineer.

Order No. 2115-9 -P.W. 10560-4, dated 27th September 1917.

On receipt of some complaints in July 1915, of serious irregularities in the transactions of the Yedatore Division, then in charge of Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar, Rao Bahadur Mr. K. Krishnaiengar, Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint-Secretary to Government, held a preliminary investigation on the spot. His examination of the office records brought to light certain serious irregularities and disclosed the need for a detailed investigation into the conduct of Mr. Srinivasiengar.

2. Mr. B. B. Garudacharya, Executive Engineer, was thereupon deputed to conduct a systematic examination of the works carried out and the payments made therefor, by Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar as Divisional Officer, and to submit a full report in the matter. This report was received through the Superintending Engineer, Krishnarajasagara Works, who generally agreed with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Garudacharya. On this, a set of questions bearing on the irregularities dealt with was framed and furnished, on the 5th January 1916, to Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar for his explanation.

3. Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar submitted his explanation on the 15th of February 1916. It was scrutinised and considered by a Committee of four officers specially appointed by Government and consisting of the Chief Engineer, the Comptroller and the two Superintending Engineers of Circles. After a thorough examination, the Committee came to the conclusion that Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar had departed from Codal and Departmental Rules under suspicious circumstances in 33 cases and that his further explanation in regard to them should be taken.

4. The Committee also framed twelve charges against Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar quoting specific instances, from the thirty-three cases mentioned above (*vide* Appendix I).

5. On account of the grave nature of the charges, Government directed that Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar be placed under suspension from the 16th April 1916, pending the receipt of his further explanation on the cases referred to under each of the charges.

6. His further explanation was received on the 1st of July 1916. This was again scrutinised by the same Committee. In all the thirty-three cases except one, the explanations of Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar have been found unsatisfactory by the Committee, and they have therefore recorded that these thirty-two cases

No. 2115-9—P. W. 10560-4, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

have been proved against him. The Committee arranged these cases under 4 heads A, B, C, D in the order of their seriousness as under:—

Class	Description	No.
A	Serious cases that are proved against Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar and deserve to be pursued further with a view to legal action against him	9
B	Serious cases proved against Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar which alone, apart from cases coming under Class A, are sufficient to condemn Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar from a departmental point of view	13
C	Cases which must be considered as highly objectionable in procedure and go against Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar	5
D	Cases which are not very serious and which may be dropped	5
	Withdrawn	1
	Total ...	33

7. The Committee, however, remarked that no further notice need be taken of cases under Classes C and D, as there was enough and sufficient material in the cases under A and B, which are of a more serious nature, for arriving at a decision as to the punishment to be awarded to Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar.

8. The Committee finally recorded as under:—

"Whatever action Government may be pleased to take regarding the particular cases noted under Class A, the Committee are, in consideration of the cases falling under Classes A and B proved against Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar, unanimously of opinion that Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar is not a fit person to be entrusted with any important works of Government."

9. While the matter was pending before Government, Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar was, at his special request, furnished with copies of all the proceedings and findings of the Committee and other relevant papers and he was informed that his further explanation may be confined to the twenty-two cases falling under Classes A and B noted above. This explanation was received on 1st February 1917. After a careful sifting of the same, it was found that Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar had put forth no new points which would tend to modify the conclusions already arrived at by the Committee.

10. Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar urged for a personal enquiry by Government before they finally decided the case. Accordingly, six cases coming under Class A were selected for such enquiry. Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar was again given an opportunity for submitting further explanation with reference to certain specific questions in connection with these six cases.

11. On receipt of his replies, he was summoned before the Council and heard in person on the 10th May 1917. He was then allowed three days' time to submit any further explanation he wished to offer. This was received on the 14th May 1917.

12. After a careful consideration of these six cases, Government are of opinion that in four cases at least guilt has been brought home to Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar and these are briefly detailed in Appendix II.

13. The irregularities disclosed appear to Government to be of a very serious character. They indicate such a sense of irresponsibility and such a spirit of levity on the part of a high officer of Government as to call for adequate notice. Besides, some of the irregularities, at any rate, are not free from the blemish of moral delinquency.

14. It should also be stated that a Committee of responsible and experienced officers have clearly recorded their unanimous opinion that in 32 out of 33 cases the explanations offered by Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar were not satisfactory and that Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar is not a fit person to be entrusted with any important works under Government. Each individual charge taken by itself may not seem very serious, but the cumulative result of all the charges warrants the conclusion

No. 2115-9—P. W. 10560-4, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

that Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar is unfit to hold the responsible post of Executive Engineer.

15. Having regard to the age of the officer, *viz.*, 46, and the period of his service, *viz.*, 22 years, Government consider that departmental punishment of a deterrent nature would be sufficient. They therefore direct that Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar be permanently reduced to the minimum pay of the Assistant Engineer's class, *viz.*, Rs. 250, and debarred from all promotions, including time-scale increments, for a period of five years. He should not be entrusted with any executive work or the handling of money.

16. Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar should also be regarded as under suspension without pay until he joins his new duties.

KARPUR SHRINIVASRAO,
Secy. to Govt., P. W. Dept.

To—The Superintending Engineer, Krishnarajasagara Works.
Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar, B.A., L C.E

Exd.—C.B.

APPENDIX I.

Charges framed by the Committee.

(1) Frequent alteration of recorded classification of soils without sufficient grounds, *vide* Cases 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 22, 23, 28 and 33.

(2) (*a*) Payment of balance rates to piece-workers at all stages of the work and not, as authorised by the Superintending Engineer, only on satisfactory completion of each man's work, *vide* Cases 1, 2, 15, 19, 25, 26, 27, 29 and 30.

(*b*) Payment of balance rates to men who did not do the work for which the rate was paid, leading to an unjustifiable claim in favour of the piece-workers against Government, *vide* Cases 11, 13 and 14.

(3) (*a*) Advance of large sums of money to piece-workers without proper precautions, *vide* Cases 29 and 30.

(*b*) Adjustment of advance amounts by giving balance rates on quantities of work measured before the advances were given and including other unusual charges in bills, and creating a bogus claim in favour of the piece-worker instead of reporting the matter to superior officers and taking other steps to recover the advances, *vide* Cases 1, 29 and 30.

(4) Omission to enter dates of measurement in the measurement books in some cases, and in others, making wrong and random entries of dates, betraying the grossest negligence in the maintenance of an important record. Untruthful denial of the entries of wrong dates made by him, *vide* Cases 1, 3, 4, 7 and 8.

(5) (*a*) Overpayment, resulting in loss to Government, made by incorrect deductions of previous measurements in bills and sought to be justified on the plea that balance rates to be paid later on would cover such overpayments, *vide* Cases 3 and 28.

(*b*) Payment of balance rates higher than sanctioned rates (without the sanction of the Superintending Engineer) and thereby converting a debt of Rs. 294-12-4 due to Government from a contractor into a claim of Rs. 1,762-3-4 against Government, and paying away the latter to a man who was leaving the work and going away for his own private reasons, in direct contravention of the Superintending Engineer's orders, fixing the conditions under which alone balance rates should be given, *vide* Case 27.

(6) Payment of large amounts depending on a Suboverseer's measurements without check by the Sub-Division officer or himself, even when there was room for doubting the correctness of the measurements, *vide* Cases 17, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

(7) Settlement and payment of a large number of bills in the last week of his stay in the Division in hot haste and in irregular and questionable ways to the detriment of public interests, *vide* Cases 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 29 and 30.

(8) Acceptance, without check, of the measurements of Supervisor Ramaswami Iyengar, which were glaringly different from those previously measured by Ramaswami Iyengar himself, and making payments thereon to the prejudice of the interests of Government, *vide* Case 18.

(9) Violation of Codal Rules in allowing cheques to be drawn without definite pay orders and cancellation of cheques once drawn, as a result of altering the bills subsequently, and neglect of the precautions prescribed to guard against loss to Government, *vide* Cases 25 and 26

(10) Payment of Rs. 220-13-0 in a certain case with full knowledge that it was an overpayment and attempt to screen it by a misleading statement in the note left to his successor on the last day of his leaving the Division, *vide* Case 31.

(11) Failure to exercise sufficient care in classifying soils, and payment of exorbitant and unjustifiable rates without reference to the nature of the soils, *vide* Case 32.

(12) Record and cancellation of measurements under highly suspicious circumstances, affecting the interests of Government, *vide* Case 33.

APPENDIX II.

Case 12.—In a portion of the Kestur saddle of the Chamaraj channel, Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar has himself recorded measurements about one and the same work in 3 different ways. In the first instance, the work has been classified as soft rock payable at Re. 0-6-0 per cyd., and the amount according to this comes to Rs. 85-8-0. Then the same quantity has been treated by Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar, half as soft rock and half as hard rock, paying annas 6 and Rs. 2-0-0 per cyd., respectively. By this means, the original amount of Rs. 85-8-0 has been increased to Rs. 270-12-0. Not being satisfied with this increase, Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar alters the classification of the self-same quantity of work a second time, treating the whole as hard rock. Further, even the rate of Rs. 2-0-0 per cyd., previously allowed by him for half the quantity treated as hard rock, has been increased by him to Rs. 2-8-0 for the whole quantity, half of which was previously paid at Re. 0-6-0 and the other half at Rs. 2-0-0. The amount of the bill is thus increased a second time to Rs. 570. The Superintending Engineer Mr. B. Subba Rao, who was thoroughly acquainted with the conditions of the work and the nature of the different soils dealt with, carefully examined this place and the circumstances of the work and has expressed his opinion that a rate between Re. 0-10-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 is all that can be reasonably paid, the portion for which a rate of Rs. 1-12-0 may be paid being less than one-fourth of the total quantity. Even taking the average of the two rates, the amount payable according to Mr. Subba Rao would not be more than Rs. 270-12-0, whereas Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar has actually paid more than double this amount. He has changed his own classification twice, with a view to benefit the contractor against the interests of Government.

Case 20.—A Sub-Overseer measured a certain portion of the work in mile 23. The amount due to this measurement came to Rs. 560-7-0. Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar cancelled this measurement with the remark that the Sub-Overseer had not taken different widths for different soils and that the classification of the Sub-Divisional Officer should not be changed. In virtue of the first of these remarks, the widths were reduced by the Sub-Overseer in his measurements of the next day, resulting in the reduction of the total quantity from 1,704 to 1,620 cyds. And yet, the Sub-Overseer increased the amount payable for this reduced work from Rs. 560-7-0 to Rs. 1,538-5-0. This large difference is due to the conversion of a considerable portion of work from soft to hard rock, the rate for the former being annas 6 and for the latter Rs. 1-12-0. This change of classification with the consequent increase of hard rock from 109 to 747 cyds., is not based on the classification of the Sub-Divisional Officer, as instructed by Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar, for there was no hard rock whatever in the measurement of the Sub-Divisional Officer in the portions concerned. The change resulting in this large increase of the bill, notwithstanding the reduction in the quantity of work, is made arbitrarily by the Sub-Overseer himself in the portions not measured by the Sub-Divisional Officer.

In virtue of Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar's instructions in cancelling the measurements of the Sub-Overseer, there *should have been a reduction* in the bill of the previous day amounting to Rs. 560-7-0. And yet when the Sub-Overseer increased the bill to as much as Rs. 1,538-5-0, Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar coolly orders the payment of Rs. 1,021 quite on an arbitrary basis, although by this order he was paying away nearly double the amount of only the previous day's bill of the Sub-Overseer. The subsequent measurements of the Sub-Divisional Officer referred to by Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar, as justifying his action, have not been accepted by the then Executive Engineer, as distinctly noted by that officer against such measurements. The transaction throws grave doubts on the *bona fides* of Mr. B. C. Srinivsiengar.

No. 2115-9—P. W. 10560-4, DATED 27TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

Case 27.—In this case, when final measurements were taken of a certain contractor's work, it was found that, due to a previous overpayment, Rs. 294-12-4 had to be recovered from the man. The contractor had stopped work and was leaving the place. A balance rate was added by Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar in the bill amounting to Rs. 2,057-3-8 in favour of the contractor. By this means, a debit of Rs. 294-12-4 against the contractor was converted into a credit of Rs. 1,762-7-4 in his favour. There was no authority for Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar, to pay away this balance rate. Because, in the first place, Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar violated the condition specified by the Superintending Engineer that such balance rates should only be paid to men who continue and complete the work, as an encouragement to them and in the present case, the man was leaving the work for his own convenience and this necessary condition was not fulfilled. In the second place, the rate itself was greater than the sanctioned rate, requiring the special permission of the Superintending Engineer to pay the same. If Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar anticipated any delay in getting this rate sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer, he could have easily got the sanction within 2 or 3 days from the Superintending Engineer, who was within a distance of about 20 miles. There was absolutely no Government interest to be served in this double violation of the prescribed rules; on the other hand, a large amount of Government money was paid away without sufficient authority or justification and the transaction therefore throws grave doubts on the *bona fides* of Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar.

Case 33.—In this case, Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar measured a certain portion of work on 29th July 1915, and on 30th July 1915 he remeasured the same work. The value of work by the first measurement is Rs. 2,205 and that by the second measurement on the next day Rs. 2,674, giving an increase of as much as Rs. 469.

The second measurement was cancelled by Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar on the 7th August 1915, *i.e.*, on the day he was leaving the Division. After he left the Division, the same work including some additional work was valued by his successors at Rs. 2,371 and this amount was duly accepted by the contractor If the amount of Rs. 2,674 noted above had been due to the contractor, he would not have accepted the lesser amount subsequently paid to him. And yet Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar has explained that he cancelled the second measurement because the contractor did not accept it. This transaction in recording measurements which have turned out to be false, throws grave doubts on the motives of Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar. It is clear that he wanted to obliterate the record of his *mala fides*, by cancelling these false measurements. The cancelling was the only way in which this could be done, as the quantities due to the measurements had been already computed and recorded in ink by the office when the remark was made by Mr. B. C. Srinivasiengar, on the last day of his stay in the Division.

Grant of certain Concessions to the Railway Employees on Transfer.

No. R. S. 734-737—Ry. F. 49-0. L. 17-18, dated 5th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Railway Secretary's Note No. 295, dated 13th December 1916, regarding the grant of certain concessions to Railway employees on transfer.

Order No. R. S. 734-737—Ry. F. 49-0. L. 17-18, dated 5th September 1917.

The Secretary for Railways having brought to notice that it is desirable to follow the practice obtaining on other Railways in matters relating to the grant of concessions to Railway employees on transfer, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to sanction the grant of the following concessions to their Railway employees for journeys on transfer :—

I. *On the lines worked by the State.*

(i) Free passes to the employees and their families as defined in para 10 of Appendix 3 to Vol. II of the State Railway Open Line Code.

(ii) Free passes to their luggage to be carried by goods train subject to the following limits :—

(*a*) for servants drawing Rs. 50 per mensem and over, any reasonable quantity up to one truck load,

(*b*) for servants drawing over Rs. 15 and under Rs. 50 per mensem, 27 Bengal maunds, and

(*c*) for servants drawing Rs. 15 and under per mensem, 15 Bengal maunds.

II. On Foreign Lines.

(i) The grant of actual expenses for journeys to the employees and their families as defined above and as supported by proper vouchers, and

(ii) actual expenses of moving their luggage subject to the same limits as in I. above, by goods train.

2. The Railway Secretary should move the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company to issue free passes for luggage when the State Railway employees have to travel over the lines worked by them when on transfer.

D. G. DANI,
Ag. Secy. to Govt. for Rys.

To—The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
The Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch, (thro' the Financial Department.)
The Agent, Mysore State Railways.
The Secretary, Railway Committee.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. S. 778-782—Ry. F. 88G-17-18, dated 5th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Government Order No. 732-4—L. B. 37-15-6, dated 22nd July 1916, directing that the proposed railway line from Chikjajur to Chitaldrug be built on the metre gauge instead of on the narrow gauge and approving the draft prospectus for raising the loan of 9 lakhs of rupees for the project.

Note No. R. S. 646, dated 12th June 1917, from the Secretary for Railways, soliciting orders of Government to start construction work on the above Railway from October 1917, and to authorize the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Chitaldrug, to raise only half the capital cost of this Railway and certain other lines required in the district.

Order No. R. S. 778-782—Ry. F. 88G-17-18, dated 5th September 1917.

Government agree to allow the Chitaldrug District Board to subscribe only half the capital cost of the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway as in the case of the Kolar District Railway, the other half being contributed by Government. They also sanction the construction of the line to commence from October 1917.

D. G. DANI,
Ag. Secy. for Railways, Govt. of Mysore.

To—The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
The Agent, Mysore State Railways.
The Comptroller of Mysore (*through the Financial Department*).
The Deputy Commissioner and President, Chitaldrug District Board.
The Secretary, Railway Committee.

Exd—C.R.

No. R. S. 830-836—Ry. F. G. 42-17-18, dated 8th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Government Order No. R. S. 3425-3430—Ry F No. G. 42-16-17, dated 15th May 1917, sanctioning a programme of Railway operations in Mysore for the triennium ending 1919-1920

2. Railway Secretary's Note No. 657, dated the 14th June 1917, regarding the formation of four new Railway Construction Divisions and the appointment of certain Engineer Officers.

Order No. R. S. 830-836—Ry. F. G. 42-17-18, dated 8th September 1917.

With a view to systematically and efficiently carry out the triennial programme sanctioned in the order read above, Government are pleased to sanction the following proposals:—

(i) Formation of two new Construction Divisions after 1st October 1917, one at Chitaldrug for the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug line and the other at Shimoga for the Shimoga-Arasalu section and the proposed tram lines for the Iron Scheme *when finally sanctioned.*

(ii) Appointment of one Executive Engineer and three Assistant Engineers for the two Divisions and another Assistant Engineer as Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, Construction and Open Lines.

2. They further direct that the proposals for the formation of the remaining two Construction Divisions may be brought up for consideration in November next.

D. G. DANI,
Ag. Secy. for Railways, Govt. of Mysore.

To—The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
The Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch.
The Agent, Mysore State Railways.
The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District.
The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
The Secretary, Railway Committee.

Exd.—C. R.

Appointment of Mr. L. V. Gopalan, B.A., B.L., as Travelling Inspector of Accounts.

No. R. S. 885-888—Ry. F. E. 28-17-18, dated 14th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Government Order No Fl 2232-3—G. F 15-14-3, dated 26th November 1914, sanctioning the establishment required for the audit of the open line accounts of the Comptroller's Office

2 Note No R S 86, dated the 16th August 1917, from the Secretary for Railways, regarding the appointment of Mr L V Gopalan, B A, B L, as Travelling Inspector of Accounts on a pay of Rs 75—5—100

Order No R. S. 885-888—Ry. F. E. 28 17-18, dated 14th September 1917.

Government are pleased to sanction the proposal of the Officiating Secretary for Railways to appoint Mr. L. V. Gopalan, B.A., B.L., in the office of the Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch, as Travelling Inspector of Accounts on a pay of Rs. 75—5—100, with effect from the 5th September 1917.

D. G. DANI,
Ag. Secy. for Railways, Govt. of Mysore.

To—The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
The Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch.
The Agent, Mysore State Railways.
The Secretary, Railway Committee.

Exd.—C. R.

Construction of a Metre Gauge Railway from Shimoga to Arasalu.

No. R. S. 910-915 · Ry. F. G. 216-17-18, DATED 18TH SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Note No. R. S 606, dated 18th May 1917, from the Secretary for Railways, submitting an abstract estimate amounting to Rs 18,22,410, for a metre gauge line of Railway from Shimoga to Arasalu.

Order No. R. S. 910-915—Ry. F. G. 216-17-18, dated 18th September 1917.

Government are pleased to accord their administrative sanction to the accompanying abstract estimate amounting to Rs. 18,22,410 for the construction of a metre gauge railway from Shimoga to Arasalu and direct as follows :—

(i) That the sanction of the Railway Board to the construction of the line should be applied for and on receipt of same construction may be undertaken, a Construction Division being formed at Shimoga out of the spare staff of the Mysore-Arsikere Railway with such additional hands as may be absolutely necessary ;

(ii) That a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 out of 11 lakhs provided in the current year's budget may be allotted to this line ;

(iii) That the Shimoga District Board may reserve the amount of loan which they were authorized to raise in Government Order No. 309-13—Ry. F. 164-14-15, dated 12th August 1914, for the Arasalu-Tirthahalli or other feeder lines in the district ;

(iv) That interest at 5 per cent may be allowed till the amount is invested in a District Board Railway ;

(v) That the amount of loan deposited may be invested in a Bank ; and

(vi) That the estimate may be scrutinized by the Consulting Engineer.

D. G. DANI,
Ag. Secy. for Rys., Govt. of Mysore.

To—The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
The Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch.
The Comptroller of Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner and the President, Shimoga District Board.
The Secretary, Railway Committee.
The Agent, Mysore State Railways.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. S. 910-915—Ry. F. G. 216-17-18, dated 18th September 1917.

SHIMOGA-ARASALU RAILWAY.

Abstact of Cost.

Gauge-Metre. **Length—26·8 miles.**

Heads of account	Cost excluding junction arrangement			
	Sub-head		Main head	
	Amount	Rate per mile	Amount	Rate per mile
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Preliminary expenses	..	..	12,700	474
(a) Survey expenses	1,200	48	..	...
(b) Plant	2,500	91	..	...
(c) Establishment	8,900	332	...	...
II. Land	...		51,555	1,923
III. Formation	...		3,00,694	11,230
(a) Earthwork	2,88,196	10,754	..	...
(b) Tunnels	..		..	...
(c) Walling	..		..	...
(d) Side drains	12,768	176	..	...
IV. Bridgework			2,81,292	10,496
(a) Major bridges	1,40,000	5,224	...	...
(b) Minor bridges	1,41,292	5,272	..	...
V. Fencing			15,008	560
(a) Fencing	8,000	298	..	..
(b) Road crossings	6,000	224	..	...
(c) Mile and Gradient Posts	1,008	38	...	..
VI. Electric Telegraph—	..		..	...
VII. Ballast and permanent way			7,29,118	27,206
(a) Main line — i. Permanent way	5,83,141	21,779	..	...
(a) Main line — ii. Ballast	67,000	2,500	..	...
(b) Sidings — i. Permanent way	65,277	2,436		...
(b) Sidings — ii. Ballast	5,700	213	..	...
(c) Points and crossings	8,000	298	..	...
VIII. Stations and buildings			1,17,940	4,378
(a) Station and Offices	28,928	1,079	...	...
(b) Workshop	5,000	187	.	..
(c) Staff quarters	57,855	2,159	...	...
(d) Station machinery	25,557	953	...	...
IX. Plant	..	..	24,393	910
X. Ferries	..	...	..	...
XI. Rolling stock	..	.	1,60,800	6,000
(a) Locomotive	1,60,800	6,000	...	...
(b) Carriage and wagon	...	..	...	...
(c) Motors	...	...	...	...
XII. General Charges	...	...	1,29,240	4,823
(a) Direction	20,000	746	..	...
(b) Engineering	87,740	3,318	...	...
(c) Stores	5,000	187	...	...
(d) Audit and Accounts	6,000	224	...	...
(e) Medical and Sanitation	2,500	94	...	...
(f) and (g) Locomotive and Traffic	6,000	224	...	...
Total	...	..	18,22,410	68,000

Office of the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Mysore State Railways.

No. R. S. 922-926—Ry. F. E. 62-17-18, dated 21st September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Government Order No 2729-31—Ry. F. E 63-15-16, dated 6th April 1916, sanctioning the revised scale of establishment, costing Rs. 676 per mensem, for the Office of the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Mysore State Railways.

2. Correspondence ending with Note No. R. S. 117, dated 25th August 1917, from the Secretary for Railways submitting for sanction a modified proposition statement of establishment, costing Rs. 1,386 per mensem for the same office.

Order No. R. S. 922-926—Ry. F. E. 62-17-18, dated 21st September 1917.

In order to maintain the complicated accounts pertaining to the Workshop and numerous statistical and other returns connected with the open lines which are not at present being maintained for want of adequate staff, Government are pleased to sanction the accompanying revised scale of establishment costing Rs. 1,386 per mensem for the office of the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Mysore State Railways.

2. The appointment of three Accountants on Rs. 75, Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 included in the revised scale now sanctioned rests with the Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch.

D. G. DANI,
Ag. Secy. for Rys., Govt. of Mysore.

To—The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
The Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch.
The Agent, Mysore State Railways.
The Secretary, Railway Committee.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. S. 922-926—Ry. F. E. 62-17-18, dated 21st September 1917.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAYS

Revised scale of establishment for the office of the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Mysore State Railways

Existing establishment				Proposed scale of establishment				Remarks
Designation	No	Rate	Amount	Designation	No	Rate	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Loco and Carriage Superintendent's Office.		Rs	Rs	*Loco and Carriage Superintendent's Office*		Rs	Rs	
Head clerk ...	1	50	50	Chief Clerk	1	75	75	
Accountant ...	1	50—4—70	65	Accountant	1	75	75	
Assistant accountant ...	1	40	40	Assistant Accountant	1	50	50	
Loco store-keeper ...	1	50	50	Assistant Accountant	1	40	40	
Record clerk	1	30	30	Store clerk	1	30	30	
Typist	1	30	30	Ledger keeper	1	20	20	
Darfterband ...	1	15	15	Establishment clerk	1	20	20	
Mucthi	1	15	15	Rolling stock clerk	1	30	30	
Menials ...	8	10 and under	66	Statistical clerk	1	20	20	
				Timber, tools and plant clerk	1	20	20	
				Correspondence clerk	1	50	50	
				Stenographer	1	30	30	
				Record keeper	1	30	30	
				Registering clerk	1	25	25	
				Fair copyist	1	20	20	
				Darfterband	1	15	15	
				Mutchi	1	15	15	
				Menials	7	1 on 12 6 on 8	60	
Total ...	...	...	361	Total	...		625	
Drawing Branch.				*Drawing Branch*				
Draftsman	1	100	100	Head Draftsman ...	1	150	150	
Workshop tracer	1	25	25	Draftsman	1	100	100	Debitable to M cellaneous Railw Expenditure
Loco office tracer ...	1	25	25	Assistant draftsman	1	25	25	
				Tracers	2	20	40	
				Apprentice tracer	1	15	15	
Total ...	...	...	150	Total			330—100 or 230	(Pay of Draftsma
District Loco Officer's Office.				*District Loco Officer's Office*				
Clerk	1	30	30	Head clerk	1	35	35	
Clerk	1	25	25	General clerk ...	1	25	25	
				Typist ...	1	25	26	
				Store clerk ...	1	20	20	
				Record clerk ...	1	15	15	
				Menials	4	3 on 8 1 on 6	30	
Total ...	...	...	55	Total ...	...	...	150	
Workshops.				*Workshops.*				
Head clerk	1	40	40	Head clerk ...	1	40	40	
Store clerk	1	25	25	General clerk	1	25	25	
Time-keeper	1	30	30	Store clerk ...	1	30	30	
Workshop mutchi ...	1	15	15	Timber clerk	1	30	30	
				Shop clerk ...	1	20	20	
				Menials ...	2	8	16	
Total ...	...	...	110	Total ...	...	...	161	
				Shops and Time Office				
				Time-keeper	1	40	40	
				Work-taker	1	30	30	
				Assistant time keeper ...	1	20	20	
				Tool-keeper and fitter ...	1	40	40	
				Requisition clerks ...	4	15	60	
				Piece-work work-taker ...	1	30	30	
				Total ...		...	220	
Grand Total ...	...	...	676	Grand Total			1,386	

Office of the Superintending Engineer, Construction and Open Lines.

No. R. S. 939-943—Ry. F. E. 71-17-18, DATED 21ST SEPTEMBER 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Government Order No. 1596-99—Ry. F. 71E-16-17, dated the 24th November 1916, sanctioning the clerical establishment costing Rs. 378 per mensem, for the Office of the Superintending Engineer Construction and Open Lines.

2. Correspondence ending with Note No. R. S. 45, dated the 25th July 1917, from the Secretary for Railways, submitting for sanction, a revised scale of establishment costing Rs. 504 per mensem for the said office.

Order No. R. S. 939-943—Ry. F. E. 71-17-18, dated 21st September 1917.

Government are pleased to approve the accompanying revised scale of establishment for the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Construction and Open Lines, involving in an excess expenditure of Rs. 126 due to an additional establishment costing Rs. 76 per mensem required on account of increase of work, the transfer of provision of Rs. 40 for a Draftsman from the Office of the Agent, Mysore State Railways, and an increase of Rs. 10 to the scale pay of the Chief Clerk of the office.

2. The additional establishment costing Rs. 76 per mensem is sanctioned temporarily for one year.

D. G. DANI,
Ag. Secy. for Railways, Govt. of Mysore.

To—The Secretary to Government, General Department.
The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
The Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch.
The Agent, Mysore State Railways.
The Secretary, Railway Committee.

Exd.—C. R.

No. R. S. 939-943—Ry. F. E. 71-17-18, dated 21st September 1917.

Statement showing the existing and revised scale of establishment of the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Construction and Open Lines.

Designation	Existing scale		Revised scale		Remarks
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
		Rs.		Rs	
Head or Chief Clerk ...	1	50	1	60	
Accounts clerk ...	1	40	1	40	
Record-keeper ...	1	35	1	35	
Second clerk	1	30	1	30	
Clerk	...	...	1	30	Additional staff sanctioned for one year only.
Clerk	...	...	1	25	Additional staff sanctioned for one year only.
Despatcher	1	20	1	20	
Typist and Stenographer ...	1	35	1	35	
Head Draftsman ...	1	60	1	60	
Draftsman	...	..	1	40	Provision to be transferred from the Engineering Branch of the Agent's Office.
Assistant Draftsman ...	1	30	1	30	
Tracer	1	30	1	30	
Mutchi	...	...	1	12	Additional staff sanctioned for one year only.
Menials	6 on Rs. 10 and under	48	6 on Rs 10 and under	48	
Watchman	...	..	1	7	Do do
Scavenger	...	...	1	2	Do do
Total ...	...	378	...	504	

Proposition Statement of Establishment for the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway during the year 1917-18 providing for an expenditure of Rs. 2,313.

No. R. S. 1052-1054—Ry. F. E. 42-17-18, dated 28th September 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Read—

Government Order No. 1211-13— Ry. F. 38-16-17, dated 24th October 1916, sanctioning the re-revised estimate amounting to Rs 5,58,722 for the construction of the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway.

2. Note No. R. S. 144, dated 3rd September 1917, from the Secretary for Railways, submitting for sanction, a proposition statement of establishment required for the above Tramway during the year 1917-18.

Order No. R. S. 1052-1054—Ry. F. E. 42-17-18, dated 28th September 1917.

The accompanying Proposition Statement of establishment for the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway during the year 1917-18, providing for an expenditure of Rs. 2,313 is sanctioned.

D. G. DANI,
Ag. Secy. for Rys., Govt. of Mysore.

To—The Secretary to Government, Financial Department
The Comptroller, Public Works and Railway Branch.
The Agent, Mysore State Railways.

Exd —C. R.

No. R. S. 1052-1054—Ry. F. E. 42-17-18, dated 28th September 1917.

Schedule of General Charges for the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway.

Details	Pay of appointment	Budget Estimate 1917-1918			Remarks
		No	Amount per month	Amount for the year	
1	2	3	4	5	6
XII. (b) *Engineering*—	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Assistant Engineer	250	1	250	375	For 1½ months.
Special allowance	50	1	50	75	Do
Sub-Overseers	40	1	40	40	For 1 month.
Maistries	20, 25, 30	6	150	150	Do
Do	25 & under	2	40	240	For 6 months.
Accountant .. .	60	1	60	240	„ 4 do
Accounts clerk	40	1	40	160	Do
Clerk	30	1	30	30	For 1 month.
Draftsman	35	1	35	35	
Lascars	10	4	40	40	
Travelling allowance	..	.	..	300	
Office expenses...	.		..	50	
Office Accommodation	..	..	..	10	
Total .	..		1,165	2,245	
(c) *Stores*—					
Store clerk	35	1	35	35	One month.
Assistant Store clerk	20	1	20	20	
Peon	8	1	8	8	
Office expenses...	...	..	5	5	
Total ...	..	...	..	68	
(d) Audit and accounts	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total .	..	...	...	2,313	

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PART I.

A

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Sanctioning the constitution of — at Mysore.

Appointment—

of Mr. L. V. Gopalan, B.A., B.L., as Travelling Inspector of Accounts. R. S. 885-888—Ry. F. E. 28-17-18, dated 14th September 1917

B

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See Central Recruitment Committee. G. O. No G. 3712-70—Mily. 60-17-22, dated 15th September 1917

C

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Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway—

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Sanctions the formation of a separate — in the Industries and Commerce Department and appointing Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib, as Deputy Director of Commercial developments and statistics. G. O. No. 2680-730—I. & C. 48-17-3, dated 10th September 1917

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D

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E

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Sanctions an — for the President, District Board, Bangalore. 1843-6—L. B. 104-16-13

Sanctions a revised scale of — for the office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Mysore State Railways. R. S. 922-926—Ry. F. E. 62-17-18, dated 21st September 1917

Sanctions a revised scale of — for the office of the Superintending Engineer, Construction and Open lines. R. S. 939-943—Ry. F. E. 71-17-18, dated 21st September 1917

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I

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S

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I—REVENUE.

SECTION 1—LAND REVENUE.

No.

1. *Appeal.* Rejects the — of Venkatachalayya, Jodidar of Babinahalli, Goribidnur Taluk, regarding the change of its tenure from kayamgutta to jodi and the enhancement of the quit-rent imposed on it, and directs that as a special case, the additional quit-rent from the year 1900 to the year 1907 (both inclusive) be remitted as intimation of the revised settlement was given to the petitioner only in 1908 and that the arrears of quit-rent be recovered in three yearly instalments. To the Revenue Commissioner, the Superintendent, Inam Settlement, and the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.] R 2366-8—L R 284-16-8, September 1

2. *Refund.* In modification of the order of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, directs the — of Rs. 807-8-0 to Mr. Vijiyadhwaja Rao on behalf of Kuppamma, being the contribution paid by her towards the restoration of the Adagur tank in the Hunsur Taluk, on 80 acres 30 guntas of unirrigable land, and rejects his prayer for remission of dry assessment on certain lands. [To the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore with an observation, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore and the Comptroller to Government.]
R 2390-2—L R 411-13-8, September 1

3. *Appropriation.* Sanctions the — of 6¼ guntas of land out of occupied Survey No. $\frac{A^2}{1}$ in the Bargi Muddanahalli village, Kasaba hobli, Bangalore Taluk, situated within one mile from the City Railway Station, for the construction of a temple and a small chattram, by one Thali Sundaramma who had purchased the land from the Khatedar and the exemption of the applicant from payment of fine leviable under Rule 59 of the Land Revenue Rules, as the object of — is a public one. [To the Revenue Commissioner, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and the President, City Municipal Council, Bangalore.]
R 2398-400 -L R 10-17-37, September 1

4. *Grant.* Sanctions the— to Mr. C. S. Crawford, Coffee Planter, of 7 acres and 62 acres 22 guntas out of gomal Survey Nos. 42 and 50 respectively in the Bidare village, Kandya hobli, Chikmagalur Taluk, at an upset price of Rs. 20 an acre, full assessment being levied from the year 1913-14. [To the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.]
R 2401-2—L R 98-17-2, September 1

5. *Privilege leave.* Notifies the grant of — for fifteen days to Mr. K. Matthan, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, with effect from the 5th September 1917 and consequential arrangements. [To the Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, copy to the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore and to Mr. K. Matthan, Deputy Commissioner.] R 2414-16—L R 120-17-2, September 1

6. *Irrigation wells establishment.* Sanctions the disbursement of the pay of the — in the Chitaldrug District for the period during which it was retained after 1st July 1917. [To the Revenue Commissioner, the Comptroller and the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug.]
R 2445-7—L R 265-17-2, September 4

7. *Tour statements.* Records the reviews of the Revenue Commissioner on the — submitted by the Deputy Commissioners for the quarters ending 31st December 1916 and 31st March 1917 with certain observations. [To the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.] R 2488-96—L R 79-17-3, September 5

8. *Bill.* Sanctions and forwards to the Comptroller for audit a — for Rs. 9-2-0 on account of costs incurred and fees claimed by Mr B. R. Krishnamachar, Public Prosecutor, Mysore, in connection with the recovery of the decree amount due from one Dastagiri Sabi, ex-tenant of shop No. 2634 attached to the chattram of the late Bakshi Basappagi Urs, which is under Government management, the charge being debited to the income of the estates. [To the Revenue Commissioner and the Comptroller.] R 2541-2—L R 259-17-2, September 5

9. *Jikkeri Amrut Mahal Kaval* In addition to the transfer of 500 acres of land out of the — in the Chikmagalur Taluk to the Revenue Department for the formation of a new village for the raiyats of Sakunihasavanahalli and Siddarahalli in the Kadur Taluk, sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 5868-9—L. R. 7-09-41, dated 19th April 1912, sanctions the transfer of an additional extent of 105 acres 37 guntas out of it for the same purpose and states that the 98 acres of land, still remaining undisposed of out of the 605 acres 37 guntas may be converted into gomal for the village. [To the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Commandant.]
R 2549-50—L R 258-17-2, September 5

10. *Phut kharab.* Approves the total deduction of 24 acres 37 guntas as — as per correct measurement in resurvey Survey Nos. 18 and 19 of Malenahalli village, Bangalore Taluk, attached to the bungalow of Mr. K. Doraswami Iyer, directs that necessary corrections be made in the Akarband and in all the other survey records. [To the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.] R 2572-3—L R 264-17-2, September 6

11. *Appeal.* Remands the — of Subbaiya of Tindlu and 3 other villages in the Devanhalli Taluk, regarding his claim to officiate as patel of the above villages. [To the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, as the order passed by him was bad in law.]
To the Revenue Commissioner. R 2579—L R 402-16-4, September 6

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